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Church Faced By Challenge Of Paganism

Common outlook taken on encroachments by states but little being done to regain rights.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Common dangers and common humanity are combining to develop a common outlook between the various branches of the Christian Church in regard to a number of critical issues with which the world is at present confronted.

In various countries, the State is challenging the Churches in fields hitherto regarded as belonging to religion. The cult of the State and the inhumanity of man to man even during periods of so-called peace menace, in the view of many Christian groups, the whole structure of Christian ethics. Indeed, the Christian Churches are not merely facing the loss of the allegiance of millions but are confronted with a rising tide of paganism.

Thus President Roosevelt's reminder to the world—that "storms from abroad directly . . . challenge religion . . . the source of . . . Democracy and International Good Faith"—finds many sympathetic listeners in Europe. Moreover it was not lost on European observers that this sentiment, embodied in the President's Message to Congress, followed within a week after his conference with religious leaders which was interpreted as the beginning of a concerted move against totalitarianism and paganism.

A similar response attended the Pope's Christmas' Eve call for action to combat the spread of anti-Christian ideologies and that of the heads of the Protestant denominations in Great Britain in the statement on "Some Principles of Christian Policy" drafted by a conference under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury and published on Dec. 15.

A Change in Loyalties

This statement directed special attention to "systems which make of nation or party or class the supreme object of allegiance and loyalty" instead of acknowledging "the sovereignty of God."

In the purely religious sphere, however, there are few signs of co-operation against the dangers confronting Christianity except among some of the "Free" Protestant churches. In the humanitarian field, on the other hand, the tendency to pull together is undoubtedly growing. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's meeting with the Pope during his recent Rome visit was primarily connected with their mutual desire to help the Jewish and other refugees coming from Germany.

So far, though much has been said about helping the Jewish and Gentile refugees, little has been done beyond subscribing money to meet their immediate needs. In the latter respect, Britishers, irrespective of creed, can claim to have shown great generosity.

The fund for the refugees from the Sudetenland was closed after reaching £250,000; the "Baldwin fund" opened around Christmastide for refugees in general, particularly those coming from Germany (who are chiefly Jews) reached £250,000 in a few days. Of the four Peers appointed as trustees to this latter fund one is an Anglican, another a Roman Catholic, the third a member of the Free Churches, and the fourth a Jew, all of them laymen.

Start in New Lands

In this work of mercy, differences of religious dogma are playing a decreasing part. Christians of all denominations and Jews are both subscribers and beneficiaries. To the Jews belongs the honor of pioneering in this field. Many non-Jews who fled from Germany in the early days of the National Socialist regime owe to Jewry the opportunity to start afresh in another land.

Now that the flood of actual and potential refugees has reached dimensions comparable with the mass migrations of Asiatic tribes in the early Christian era, it is felt that something more than charity is needed. This is being organized by the Christian nations on a completely nondenominational basis under the auspices of the International Refugee Office in London, the head of which is an American, Mr. George Rublee. As the schemes now under consideration by this office come to fruition, it is hoped that this humane collaboration will increase.

In the more definitely religious sphere, co-operation is much more nebulous. In many cases, indeed, not only does it not exist, but there are many signs of active antagonism. It is true that when, as for instance in present-day Germany, the State forbids the Christian Churches to teach their faith to the young, or interferes with the individual's rights of conscience, all denominations unite in protesting. But so far they have not united in organized opposition.

So far as Germany is concerned, there are many German Christians who do not find the secular activi-

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Chinese Spokesman

By a Staff Artist

Wang Chung-hui

Wants powers to act in concert for peace in Far East

China's Peace Terms Demand Land's Return

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 24 (AP)—Premier H. H. Kung of the Central Chinese Government said yesterday its minimum peace terms would be restoration by Japan of the situation in China before July 7, 1937, when the Chinese-Japanese war started.

Dr. Kung said in an interview that he was "always prepared to enter a conference of the signatories of the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty to discuss the best way of settling not only Chinese-Japanese difficulties but also the whole Far Eastern situation."

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Chung-hui, suggested Jan. 20 that the time had come for the United States, Britain, and France to take concerted action to restore peace to the Far East.

Fleeing From Chungking

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (AP)—Approximately 30,000 Chinese civilians are fleeing daily from Chungking, Provisional Capital, to escape raiding Japanese bombers.

The invaders have threatened to bombard the City until Chiang Kai-shek's Government is driven out.

Chungking, 1,400 miles from the south on the Yangtze River, is on a rocky promontory between the Yangtze and Chialing Rivers.

Some 800,000 persons have been crowded within the five-mile ancient wall which encircles the city.

Chinese military officials estimated 1,200 enemy aircraft now are engaged in the far-flung raids.

Japan intensifies drive on Chinese guerrillas; Japanese increase Mongolian garrisons: Page 4.

Masaryk Calls On U.S. to Cling To Democracy

'Hope for all of us,' he says, if America holds fast to the principles laid by forefathers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unless nations face small problems fairly and honestly and with the same zeal and concentration as big national issues, the vast questions facing the world will never be settled satisfactorily, in the opinion of Jan G. Masaryk, who resigned his post as Czechoslovakian envoy to Great Britain after the Munich accord.

Denying he was "British propagandist," Mr. Masaryk pleaded for co-operation between this country and Great Britain "in fundamental, ethical and moral principles," in an address before a dinner meeting of the Strykers Lane Auxiliary at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here, Jan. 23.

"I am not asking for immediate intervention or trying to entangle you in all the snares of European politics," he said, "but if this greatest, healthiest, and most vigorous of democracies will hold fast to the principles for which your fathers were glad to die, there is hope for all of us.

"The question to my mind at the moment is not war or peace, but how far are the democracies ready to allow further inroads into their institutions. There is no question of a doubt that there are many problems in Europe which need solving."

"The fundamental principles of democracy—proportional representation, free speech, free worship, free culture, free music, free architecture, free paintings, free literature—all these pillars of European and world civilization have been dangerously shaken lately," Mr. Masaryk declared.

"As an example, I shall use the fate of my little country. Czechoslovakia has been dismembered lately, and the crime she was guilty of was that she lived up to her agreements. We trusted our allies and considered a signature on a solemn treaty a solemn obligation."

All European nations, big and small, must "make an honest attempt at solving the outstanding problem and decide on a definite period of general non-aggression," Mr. Masaryk declared.

"The Munich pact," he continued, "was the result of a meeting of four European powers who decided to give away something that did not belong to them in a spirit at least as stern as prevailed in Versailles. This was during peace time, and my country, which was the one to be served up, was not even asked and was not even given a chance to plead the cause in which we all believe.

"If this method be employed in the future, it may be possible that victims can be found who will not be able to defend themselves; but the choice is very narrow and very soon nothing will be left to give away except territory belonging to the great powers."

Masaryk address to Canadian Jewish Congress at Toronto: Page 5.

Cabinet Quits Barcelona As Franco Presses Drive

Public services crippled as Insurgent bombs rain on Loyalist Capital in big airplane attack.

Compiled from Associated Press dispatches from Paris, Hendaye, and points in Spain.

With Barcelona in confusion as the Insurgent forces have moved up to within seven miles of the city, Government ministries began this morning leaving Barcelona for the north, leaving the beleaguered City little more than a military camp. Since all able-bodied residents had been put to work in digging trenches or in moving operations for the ministries, public services were failing, while to the incessant bombing of the City from the air has now been added the direct fire from Insurgent guns.

It was understood that the Government would be moved either to Gerona, 50 miles northeast of Barcelona and 35 miles from the French frontier, or to Figueras, which is still nearer to the frontier.

Meanwhile, General Franco's Insurgent army was moving in two main columns toward the Capital, one consisting of Navarrese and Moorish units, advancing up the Mediterranean coast having reached Gava, about seven miles from Barcelona, bringing the City directly under fire. Gava is the site of an American radiator company factory that was taken over by the Spanish Government early in the war. A second army, approaching from the West was about 10 miles away.

Stout Resistance From Militia

Both armies had met stout resistance from the militia, that on the coast was held up for some time at the little hill village of San Boy, which the Insurgents were attempting to encircle, the other finding stiff resistance at the highway town of Martorell, 10 miles west of Barcelona.

Farther to the north, the Insurgents were said to have captured Manresa, 30 miles from the Capital, a textile and chemical center connecting with the highway system leading to the French frontier. With Manresa taken, only two roads are left leading to the frontier, and one of these, heading for Puigcerda in the Pyrenees, was already the object of attack below Seo de Urgel to the northeast. Manresa, a 4,000-year-old

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

By a Staff Artist

Julio Alvarez del Vayo

Loyalist Foreign Minister who pleads with France for aid to refugees.

France faces demands to send envoy to Franco: Page 4.

Americans Vote Modern Homes But Build Traditional Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Though American home-seekers look with approving eye on new modern designs and cast their vote in favor of the modern flat-roofed, corner-windowed structures, when it comes to actually paying out their money and building their own home, they choose an English, or American Colonial, or some other traditional type of architecture.

At least this is the way it looks to leaders in the home building field who are preparing for a home building boom as soon as the upturn in business is more widely felt. A general view of the home-building situation in the United States was described by Henry Saylor, associate editor of Archetectural Forum, who told some 300 outstanding designers of home furnishings, and interior decorators here recently what the future holds for them in the home building movement. He spoke at the American Designers Institute.

This institute is only three years old, but it is making substantial strides in bringing together twice a year the designers of furniture and the manufacturers at major home furnishings markets. Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart, who was instrumental in getting the organization on its feet and who invites the members to meet at the Mart semiannually, explained the move as an attempt to get the whole furniture industry organized where it will recognize the designer as the beginner who initiates that which later is handled by the furniture manufacturer, the dealer, the salesman, and finally Mrs. Buyer.

Furthermore, since the furniture goes ultimately into the home, the designers at their current meeting turned their attention and discussion over to architectural features of the new homes into which their furniture is destined to go. They were taking a survey, so to speak, of the whole field of home building trying to see what the trends were and which way the American home builders and home makers were moving.

Votes Modern

"The East Coast and the West Coast are now more house-conscious than the Middle West," declared Mr. Saylor, from his information gathered from the recent eight new designs of homes promoted by Life Magazine. These designs he said, had already totaled some 25,000 which have been sold in this country.

"But one peculiar thing about this whole undertaking," said Mr. Saylor, "is that a large part of the public votes modern but builds traditional. It is quite likely that the public approves in general of modern as a new and courageous attitude towards design, while the builders still hold fast to what was good enough for Dad." In the vote which Life Magazine asked for it was evident that more people were willing to vote in favor of modern, but in the actual houses which are being built from the designs, the preponderant preference is for traditional, he explained.

One Is Already Completed

One of the houses has actually been completed to date and others are in the process of construction. Moreover the large department stores across the country are getting behind them and sponsoring them in their own cities. Almost 20 of these big department stores are sponsoring the houses for demonstration purposes to show not only that such houses are available but also how they may be furnished and equipped.

Economy Call Opens Senate Relief Debate

Adams asks that Nation be given assurance of cut in U. S. spending —Cites Senate trend.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—In an impassioned plea, Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado opened the relief debate in the Senate today, urging that Congress restore confidence to the Nation by showing that there was some end to Government spending.

"Some of us must think of the 130,000,000 people as well as the 3,000,000 relief workers," he cried.

Bigger than the $150,000,000 difference between the relief estimates of the White House and the economy group in Congress, he said, was the "tendency and trend" of the Legislature itself.

"The prime problem of America today," he said, "is that of the unemployed. We have 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 employables in need of employment. If we are going to work our way out it is going to be through private employment and not public employment."

"To assume this duty private business must have its confidence restored by Congress.

Uneasiness Cited

"Throughout this land, throughout this body is an uneasiness. It is about the whole country—you know it," declared the Colorado Senator. He attributed this uneasiness to fears over the continued deficit. "The important thing is the mental attitude of the people," he declared. "They want to know what Congress is going to do. If their faith in Congress is restored, there will be a wave of encouragement throughout the whole land which will do a vast amount of good in securing recovery.

New Dealers seek to restore the higher figure of $875,000,000 originally recommended by Mr. Roosevelt.

How They Stand

While there was no way of telling immediately how the two sides stand, the New Dealers listed 33 as sure votes on their side, and the economy coalition set their supporters at about 35, with the fate of the bill resting on an unpledged group of about 28. The economy side was confident as the battle started, particularly in view of the compromise amendments offered in their bill, which would postpone drastic WPA cuts till after cold weather, and leave an opening for a later emergency appeal by President Roosevelt if the need developed.

As a preliminary to today's debate, Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, a member of the Committee, filed a minority report charging that $725,000,000 was "more or less of a guess" as to the amount that would really be needed for relief through the five-month period.

McKellar Reports

"The minority further submits," he continued, "that if the majority would not take the President's recommendation as to the emergency of the present appropriation, it is exceedingly doubtful whether the majority would accept any further reason of the President as to why an additional amount should be appropriated."

He said the best that could be said of the cut was that it was "an arbitrary reduction without regard to questions of actual need."

The minority report was signed only by Mr. McKellar.

"We may later vote large sums to build battleships, airplanes, and provide other armaments," he asserted. "We might well question whether that type of expenditure, even from a national defense standpoint, is of more value than preserving the underlying strength of the Nation—the strength, health, and morale of its citizens.

"The minority think that it is quite as important, if not more important, to conserve our manpower rather than to build additional airplanes, additional battleships, and to add enormously to our Army at this time."

Boston Assessor Finds Much Real Estate Overtaxed

Chairman of Board agrees much of Back Bay and Fort Hill property is assessed too highly—Declares, however, excess rating does not apply to small homeowners—Says many abatements are allowed.

Real estate in many parts of Boston, but not in districts occupied by the small homeowner, is over-assessed in the opinion of Edward T. Kelly, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, records of the City Council showed today. Furthermore, Mr. Kelly estimates that 80 per cent of the cases for abatements on Boston tax bills placed before the State Appellate Tax Board are granted.

This is believed to be the first time in recent years—since the real estate problem in downtown Boston has in the opinion of property holders become acute—that a qualified City official has acknowledged that real estate is over-assessed. It is a situation about which property owners in Boston have long complained to the Mayor, the Board of Assessors and the State Appellate Tax Board.

Mr. Kelly was called before an executive session of the City Council by Councilor Charles I. Taylor yesterday. He denied that real estate values are likely to continue to drop, as they have in recent years, but told the Council that Back Bay, the Fort Hill and wholesale districts are, from a real estate man's viewpoint, "the worst off in the city."

Digest of Testimony

A digest of Mr. Kelly's testimony before the City Council is as follows:

Councilor Taylor: Of all people getting cases before the Board of Tax Appeals, between 80 and 90 per cent get their abatements granted, is that right?

Mr. Kelly: Well, frankly speaking, most cases before the Board of Tax Appeals are abated.

Councilor Taylor: Am I right that the figure is as high as 80 to 90 per cent?

Mr. Kelly: I think 80 per cent would be a fair statement.

Councilor Taylor inquired if Mr. Kelly believed that the Board of Tax Appeals, or State Appellate Tax Board, when it does give an abatement does not make proper valuation. Mr. Kelly stated that he "differed with them frequently," especially when their abatements are based upon earnings of real estate instead of sales value.

Councilor Shattuck: Would we not be worse off if valuations were based on sales, Mr. Kelly?

Back Bay in Bad Way

Mr. Kelly: No, I don't think so. Except in cases of forced sales. . . . And there are not many forced sales except in the Back Bay and Fort Hill. These districts are perhaps the worst off in the city. Fort Hill, with its narrow streets and antiquated buildings. This is the old wholesale district, and there is now no demand for wholesale space. . . . The leather district is going down. . . . There is no demand for properties all through there.

In reply to a question from Councilor Wilson to the effect that real estate values in Boston are dropping, and "have been dropping for eight years," Mr. Kelly said:

"Rents don't indicate to me that the general real estate trend in the city is down."

Councilor Taylor: Why is it that so many of your settlement figures are rejected by the Board of Tax Appeals? Isn't it a fact that 80 per cent of the time when you recommend a settlement the Board of Tax Appeals gives a lower one?

Mr. Kelly: I think that might be true.

Councilor Taylor: Then if your deputies could have made a settlement without going to the State Board, even though you granted a larger figure, wouldn't you have saved the city money by avoiding experts' fees?

True With Qualifications

Mr. Kelly replied that in some respects this was true but that Mr. Taylor's statement should be qualified.

Councilor Taylor: I understand that the Sears Building is assessed for $1,300,000 and that a settlement of $1,100,000 was offered.

Mr. Kelly: I have no records of my deputies—

Councilor Taylor: Did your deputies ever agree to settle for $1,100,000?

Mr. Kelly: I don't think so.

Councilor Taylor: But the Board of Tax Appeals gave $900,000.

Mr. Kelly's reply was not audible to this reporter and Mr. Taylor did not press the matter.

Councilor Taylor: As a matter of

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Hopes Are Rising For Clearing Up State Rights Issue

The man who has taken upon himself voluntarily the job of mediating the States' rights issue between the Federal Government and the New England States as it affects flood control was back in Washington today with his optimism over possibilities of a compromise settlement still high.

He is Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, whose long experience in public life both as Senator and as Governor has made him well fitted to undertake the task of reconciling conflicting Republican and Democratic views on Federally-financed dam-and-reservoir construction for the Connecticut and Merrimack valleys.

Senator Walsh was prepared today to resume his conversations with Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring and other Federal officials after having learned the States' point of view by talking with Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts yesterday.

Viewpoints Exchanged

"I gave the Governors the national viewpoint, and they gave me the States' position," he declared. "As a result, we have a friendly, definitely hopeful basis for further negotiations." The Bay State Senator indicated that he had found both sides "sympathetic and anxious for an adjustment."

The task which faces Mr. Walsh is to develop a formula which will permit construction of Federal flood control projects at Union Village, Vt., and at other points in New England, to be determined later, without setting precedents that will affect the basic issue of control of natural resources.

It is a hard task. Governor Aiken and Secretary Woodring sought such a formula last fall by direct negotiation, but failed. An agreement which Governor Aiken says War Department lawyers drafted, was signed by the Green Mountain Governor, but the War Secretary later decided the contract had "a string to it" and refused to sign.

Although Senator Walsh stressed today that the two sides "understood each other" better, there was no evidence that either group had yielded on vital points. Governors Aiken and Murphy were still insisting the Federal Government must not be given "blanket authority" to take over streams for flood control or any other purpose. Moreover, Governor Aiken still was demanding a written contract, saying it is required by Vermont law.

One Point Cleared

At least one subordinate but vexing point apparently had been cleared up by Mr. Walsh however. This is the question of compensation to the towns and states for loss of taxes in transfer of land for dams and reservoirs to the Federal Government.

"There will be legislation along that line," said Senator Walsh, "so that the States will be reimbursed by the Federal Government for the loss in taxes, just as the Metropolitan District Commission reimburses the town of Clinton annually for the taxable property taken from this town when the Wachusett Reservoir was built."

Intimate Message from Washington

Washington Is Where You Can Find Out Almost Anything and Everything —Ask, and at Least You'll Get an Answer

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, as everybody knows, is a newspaperman's paradise. There is one phase of this truism that is little explored, even by the newspapermen themselves. It is the fact that Washington is crammed with information on every subject under the sun, that it is filled with experts, that the back rooms of government departments and agencies and museums and libraries are populated with men and women who can tell you everything about almost anything.

Moreover, though many of these experts are shy, few of them are really secretive. They talk, either freely or after a little coaxing. The fraternity ranges from microscope-peerers to Arctic explorers, from anthropologists to aeronauts. Of course, you have to find the right man or woman. They are nearly all specialists.

There is the man who, through association with the motion picture industry, knows what is Herr Hitler's favorite movie. It is "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," in technicolor, and the Führer saw it privately eight times.

There is the man, over at the zoo, who is making a special study of gur—which is crude sugar, and much relished by the rhinoceros.

There is the man at the Tariff Commission who knows that the cashew is not really a nut—it's a bud.

There is the woman at the Treasury who is an expert cryptanalyst and saves the Government millions by breaking down codes.

There is the man who just flies toy balloons. He is an aviation expert, and has developed a widely used form of beam-landing.

There is the man who knows all about every musical instrument ever used in the United States, and used to have a hammock in his little stuffy office, where he could take a daily nap.

There is the woman who catalogs grasses, and has thousands of varieties—is an outstanding world authority.

There is the Library of Congress—a vast mine of information, including, among other things, the minutes of obscure learned societies all over the world and thousands of these written annually by research students at universities in many lands.

Stamps, Coins and Baby McKee

There are, naturally, men who know all about stamps and coins and family trees, all about early American documents and doings, all about the Ostend Manifesto and Mrs. Greenhow and Baby McKee.

The Ostend Manifesto was an amazing imperialistic declaration to the European nations issued by a fire-eating group of Southern diplomatists; Mrs. Greenhow was a Confederate spy in Washington, a woman of extraordinary power, whom the Saturday Evening Post has recently discovered, and about whom a modest erudite Washington newspaperman has written a biography but can't find a publisher; Baby McKee was President Benjamin Harrison's grandchild, the most recent child to be christened in the White House prior to a Franklin Roosevelt grandchild.

There is the very tall man at the Library of Congress who comes all the way from Fredericksburg almost daily, and has an unusual familiarity with the by-ways of American history. No wonder, he is James Monroe's great-grandson.

There is the man at the Department of Agriculture who is developing an apartment-size turkey, and the other man grappling with the problem of producing a refrigerator-size watermelon—that means a refrigerator already containing the butter and eggs and left-over roast and milk-bottles and ginger-ale.

These are just a few, not very good, illustrations of the Washington fact-mine. They are by way of preface to the volume "Research—a National Resource" issued yesterday by the National Resources Committee. This extensive study goes through the whole field of governmental research, pointing out its tremendous extent and its incalculable value. One Bureau, for instance, is calculated to save American farmers no less than $230,000,000 a year, or twice as much as all governmental research costs.

Two Timely Suggestions

In their book, these researchers-about-research make many good suggestions. Two are particularly timely. In a full-dress study of "The Legislative Branch and Research"—which includes an admirable history of past congressional investigations—Prof. William F. Willoughby suggests an American committee, modeled on English royal commissions to survey the whole field of taxation.

He points out that a commission of the very highest non-partisan eminence, like the Wickersham Commission, is required. Everybody recognizes that the whole situation as regards taxation in the United States is unsatisfactory. There is vast overlapping and duplication; federal taxes themselves need overhauling and simplification. Why not a first-rate commission, not just another political body?

And, speaking of nonparty, nonpolitical investigations, many citizens lately have been advocating such a study of national defense: a group of technical experts, of outstanding citizens, of leading members of Congress to study swiftly—taking, say, six months—a problem too grave to become a political football. Professor Willoughby's study of past investigations outlines many pitfalls and many hopes. Here, in the social sciences, is an illustration of the contributions of research which can hardly be calculated in dollars.

The musty back rooms of Washington; the cramped attic offices; the cement-floored laboratories; the dusty files, the acid-stained tables, the green-eye-shaded men who couldn't properly knot their neckties but know all about their subject; they are the romantic figures of a workaday capital.

Erwin D. Canham

Disney 'Crashes' Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Walt Disney, with Snow White and the seven dwarfs in tow, has "crashed the gate" of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and has been assigned to a place close to Rembrandt, Raphael, Botticelli, Van Dyck, Sargent, and other masters. Announcement of the selection by the Metropolitan of a scene from Mr. Disney's technicolor motion picture was made today. It is a scene from the picture showing the vultures in pursuit of the witch.

A place in the Metropolitan for one of his works is a goal for which many an artist would part with paint pot and brushes. It comes to Mr. Disney on his merit, Harry B. Wehle, Curator of Painting at the Museum, indicated when he declared the creator of Mickey Mouse, the Three Little Pigs, and Donald Duck "a great historical figure in the development of American art." In this connection, it was recalled that both Harvard and Yale Universities also had honored Mr. Disney, making him an honorary Master of Arts.

Mr. Disney's picture, a water-color painting on celluloid from which the motion picture was photographed, will be placed on view at the Museum next month.

Mr. Disney's works already have been exhibited at the Julien Levy Galleries here and at the Vassar Art Galleries.

The Metropolitan, one of the foremost museums in the world, buys paintings, sculpture, and prints by contemporary American artists at infrequent intervals and only after the Museum is convinced the work merits showing under the same roof with its many art treasures.

Mankind's Fastest—575 M. P. H.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—A Curtiss Hawk 75, a pursuit plane, one of 100 being constructed for the French Government, has "substantially exceeded all known speed records" with a free dive of more than 575 miles an hour, it was announced today.

The speed mark was established yesterday while the ship was undergoing acceptance tests; officials of the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation said.

The tests were made by H. Lloyd Child, chief test pilot of the Buffalo Curtiss plant, who said he "felt no ill effects and did not realize" that the speed was "presumably the fastest man ever has traveled."

National Aeronautic Association officials said that no Federation Aeronautique Internationale records "even approach this speed."

Aviation experts, who declined to be quoted directly, estimated that the speed may have exceeded 600 miles per hour, compared with the normal falling rate for 170-pound man of 150 miles per hour.

The Curtiss Hawk 85 pursuit plane is similar to the Curtiss P-36A, the standard pursuit airplane of the United States Army Air Corps.

It carries two machine guns, and is equipped to carry bombs under each wing when on a fighting mission.

[The greatest previously registered speed was 440.681 mils an hour, made by Francesco Agello of Italy over a 3-kilometer course in level flight, Oct. 23, 1934.]

In the Boston Section:

Two cities seek larger share of State's income and machinery taxes.

Electric chimes simulate 21-bell carillon.

Forty-plus group starts job hunt in New Hampshire.

Civil Service Forum opens.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Churchmen See Hope of Peace In People's Hatred of War

(Continued from Page 1)

ties of a totalitarian regime incompatible with their religious beliefs. They object only when the State encroaches on the traditional field of their Church in regard to faith and morals. It is accurate to say, however, that by no means all the Christian denominations — whether in Germany or elsewhere—are prepared to let rival denominations have the same privileges as they demand for themselves.

This statement can be proved by reference to events outside Germany. Thus in Rumania, the regime which succeeded the anti-Semitic Goga Government early in 1938, was headed by the Orthodox Primate. The Minister of Cults was also an Orthodox priest. Measures taken against the Jews in Rumania were mitigated by this Government following official French and British protests to its predecessor. But fresh legislation was introduced by the Miron Cristea Government just before Christmas making the continuance of the Baptist, Adventist, and other local Christian Churches impossible.

The Rome Agreement negotiated by Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini last April provided another example of discrimination between the Christian denominations by forbidding Protestant British missionaries to proselytize in Italian East Africa. Their religious work is henceforward to be confined to ministering to the religious needs of British citizens. Only Italian Roman Catholic missions may henceforward proselytize in this region.

This enactment rescinds the equality secured by the Berlin Act of 1885 for missionaries of all denominations in Central Africa. It certainly does not indicate the existence or the likelihood of any common front against paganism. Both Italy and Great Britain were signatories of the Berlin Act.

Vision of Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A vision of hope dawning out of crisis is seen by a conference representing British Christian churches which met at Lambeth Palace, here, in December, 1938, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding.

The following is from a statement this conference has issued:

"The recent crisis disclosed in the hearts of our own people and of the peoples of many nations a fear and hatred of war, a longing for peace. The intensity of the feeling that war has become intolerable suggests that a profound change is taking place in human consciousness. The dawn of a new day may be nearer than we suppose. The opportunity is now. There must be the resolute will to seize it. . . .

". . . It is not enough to oppose democracy to dictatorship. The fundamental question is whether we have a democracy that is worth preserving. The real task is not to 'make the world safe for democracy,' but to make democracy worthy to survive. . . .

"Our nation is called to efforts which will require all its energy and a new discipline in life. But this necessity may itself be made the means of drawing all into a common enterprise, in which we realize afresh our fellowship with one another, and the divisions between classes are merged in a common service.

Ideals of Justice Defied

"We find ourselves confronted in the world today with systems which make of nation or party or class the supreme object of allegiance and loyalty. Under the influence of that belief, as we have recently witnessed, the State may defy those principles of justice, of which throughout the history of Western civilization it has been regarded as the guardian. . . .

"While there can be no compromise with a philosophy abhorrent to the Christian conscience, collaboration may be possible in the carrying out of a common practical task. The one way of advance which offers hope of deliverance from existing tensions, suspicions, and rivalries is to be found in devotion to constructive enterprise. No task in this field makes a more urgent demand or offers a larger promise than a sustained and determined effort to raise the standard of living among the poor of all countries, and to free them from the insecurity which is at present a cause of constant anxiety and discontent.

". . . If the solution of it is found to involve a radical change in our financial, economic, or social ordering of life it must not be refused on that account alone. . . .

"For those who have any belief in the international fellowship a crucial test is offered in the plight of the refugees. In the last five years more than 200,000 men, women, and children have been driven from their homes for no reason except some share of Jewish blood, and a million more are suffering bitterly in their own lands. Their suffering alone should call forth our deepest sympathy and our utmost effort. . . .

"We have hitherto spoken of matters in which the action or help of Governments is indispensable. But the essence of democracy is found in individual responsibility and initiative. If a true Christian community is to be created, multitudes of individuals and small groups must set to work on their own initiative on the problems that lie nearest at hand.

Personal Sacrifices Needed

"Among lines of action open to individual Christians we suggest the following:

"To consider in consultation with others what evils exist in the neighborhood—e. g., lack of good houses, malnutrition, unemployment, or short-time—which are incompatible with a Christian estimate of man's personality, and to take any practicable steps to end these evils, making any personal sacrifice in the way of social and civic service that may be needed for that purpose.

"To aim at creating real 'community' by an effort to understand and appreciate people of other Christian communions, of different social background and experience, and of other nations and races; and to join with Christians of other communions in common enterprises. . . .

"At this time especially to face the challenge of the refugee problem and particularly of refugees who are our fellow-Christians, and, notwithstanding all other claims upon us, to show the greatest possible practical sympathy towards them by generous gifts."

Kansas City, Mo., U. S. Judge Orders Gambling Clean-Up

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP)—Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves, who broke open the 1936 vote frauds, set a grand jury on the trail of another scandal today with an order to get the "big man" in Kansas City gambling.

He did not name the "big man" in his 3,000-word charge to the jury.

Judge Reeves armed the jury with one of the Government's most fearsome weapons—the income tax evasion statute, which sent "Al" Capone to Alcatraz.

"Gambling places exist," he said, "from which huge incomes, enormous incomes, are derived and from which the Government, burdened as it is and burdened as its citizens are, derives no benefit and no income, and the people must suffer the odium of having these places maintained amongst them."

As a sample of the "big man's" operations, Judge Reeves cited figures obtained by a federal investigator which showed he took $30,500 from one place alone in a little less than a year.

Judge Reeves told the jury the federal investigator visited more than 40 of the city's 100-odd gambling houses and that at each one he was told he would have to "see the big man" if he wanted to open a joint.

"None of the persons contacted by me," the agent reported, "were willing to appear in open court, stating it was their firm conviction that if they did so—or if it ever got out that they 'talked'—these men (the big man's lieutenants) would see to it that they were taken for a ride or killed inside of 24 hours.

"I fully agree with this belief. I never saw any one individual, in all these years I have been connected with the United States Government, who seemingly had so much power."

Aid Is Asked in Clean-up

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24 (AP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Stark again today charged that the "continuous failure" of the prosecutor, W. W. Graves, to move against "ghastly felonies justifies his immediate removal from office."

Governor Stark's statement—the third in a month—followed Mr. Graves's request that the Attorney General aid his office in a Kansas City crime investigation. Attorney General Roy McKittrick will be in Kansas City when the grand jury meets tomorrow.

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Taken During the First Days of the Camera

M. Therese Bonney

Improvement Seems in the Manner, Not the Substance

Top: Daguerreotype of the Louvre in Paris made by the inventor in a demonstration before the Societé des Beaux Arts soon after announcing his discovery.

Bottom: Hawes Daguerreotypes of Charlotte Cushman, famous actress, and a friend.

Top: What is thought to be the first photographic reproduction of the human face. It is a Daguerreotype of his daughter, Dorothy Catherine Draper, taken by her father, Dr. John W. Draper, in 1839.

Bottom: Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, inventor of the Daguerreotype.

Court to Decide Where Funds Of U. A. W. Belong

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers Union—a house divided—left to the courts today a vital phase in the struggle of its highest officers for control of the organization.

The disputing factions prepared for a Circuit Court hearing Saturday on an injunction tying up the U. A. W.'s funds. The decision in this case would give one side a legal advantage.

A fresh whirlwind of events in the U. A. W.'s factional strife during the last 24 hours presented this jumbled picture of a dissembled leadership:

Two Presidents, two Executive Boards, two headquarters, two impending conventions, and a court-closed cash box.

Lack of access to the Union's cash reserves, estimated at several hundred thousand dollars, was not so important for the moment as the fact that the Court decision may bear on the rights of claimants to the offices.

Funds of the Union, a major unit of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were "frozen" anew in a temporary injunction issued by Circuit Judge Arthur Webster yesterday in acting on a petition from foes of Homer Martin, President. The order enjoins both sides from disposing of U. A. W. funds or records before Saturday's hearing.

Mr. Martin meanwhile summoned his own special convention, calling delegates from locals to meet in Detroit March 4. The majority portion of the Executive Board which Mr. Martin had suspended had called a convention for March 20 in Cleveland.

A delegation of anti-Martinites headed by R. J. Thomas of Detroit, whom the suspended Board had named "Acting President" of the Union, left for Washington to seek the aid today of C. I. O. boss John L. Lewis, who heretofore has failed to see eye-to-eye with Mr. Martin.

With virtually all Board members "suspended" by one side or the other, the two groups kept offices in separate buildings and carried on business under claims each was the proper authority to direct the Union.

Reports said locals supporting Mr. Martin were sending per capita taxes to Loren Houser, whom Mr. Martin named acting secretary-treasurer. On the other side, Walter Reuther, President of Detroit's big West Side local, said that local would turn over approximately $13,000 in the taxes to George F. Addes, whom Mr. Martin suspended as secretary-treasurer.

Faction Appeals to C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The factional struggle for control of the United Automobile Workers Union, one of the biggest affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was laid before top-ranking officers of the C. I. O. today.

Nine members of the U. A. W. International Executive Board, recently suspended by Homer Martin, International President, went into conference here with Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-Presidents.

Included in the group was R. J. Thomas, elected "Acting President" of the Union.

Washington Hesitates to Act In Lifting Embargo on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—All questions pertaining to the possibilities of action to lift the Spanish embargo continue to be turned aside today by answers which apparently leave open a slight possibility of action, but do not warrant any serious expectation anything will be done in time to affect the crucial battle now raging around Barcelona.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference this morning conceded that the letter written by his predecessor in office, Henry L. Stimson, urging that the embargo be lifted, was receiving attention. Beyond that he declined to comment, refusing to state whether or not the legal issues involved had been referred to the Department of Justice for an opinion.

The Stimson letter is generally regarded here as the strongest move which can be made by those hoping to persuade the Administration to reverse its Spanish policy and lift the embargo. It was an ace which apparently was held back for the crucial moment. It is being supplemented by every possible behind-the-scenes effort here.

White House Callers

There are known to have been White House callers during the past 24 hours whose names have not appeared on the offical appointments list. The Spanish Ambassador, Don Fernando de Los Rios, was received by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, this morning. The subject has continued to be discussed in State Department policy circles.

However, the net result has apparently been to do nothing. It is understood in reliable quarters that the British and French Governments have both communicated to Washington an expression of willingness on their part to lend aid to the Spanish Government provided the United States will back them up by repeal of the Neutrality Act to assure them a supply of airplanes in case of war.

Since Congress has not yet consented to even consider revision of the Neutrality Act in committee it is obvious that the State Department is in no position to promise that American airplanes will be available to England and France. Therefore those two countries have decided—so the report goes—to stand aside and permit the Italian and German-supported rebel forces in Spain to drive ahead.

Hull Letter

A major obstacle to administrative action to lift the Spanish embargo is a letter written by Secretary Hull on March 21, 1938, in which he took the categorical position that the embargo is mandatory under the acts of Congress and can be repealed only by act of Congress. The Secretary of State is so committed by that letter that he is understood to have thrown his weight against change by executive action.

Such action might be achieved by vigorous leadership from the White House. But there is no evidence available today to justify expectation of any such action.

Other Aids Cited

This failure to take the crucial step causes some surprise in quarters here familiar with the measures already taken to aid the Spanish Loyalist Government. Washington used diplomatic pressure to prevent recognition of rebel belligerency by England and France. It has helped the credit of the Spanish Government by buying its silver, just as it has done in the case of China. It has aided in every possible way the efforts of the Red Cross to relieve the food shortage behind the Loyalist lines.

Why, having that far, does American diplomacy stop now short of the one step which apparently could save the Spanish Government in its hour of greatest need?, it is asked. The letter from Mr. Stimpson was a powerful appeal for such action and comes from the man who guided American foreign policy during the last Republican Administration. It thereby gives this Administration the assurance that if it acts to lift the Spanish embargo it will not be subjected to the formal or unanimous opposition of the Republican Party as such, since Mr. Stimson is the ranking Republican spokesman on foreign policy.

Detroit Union Asks NLRB Aid

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Teamsters' Union appealed to the National Labor Relations Board at Washington yesterday for a settlement of an inter-union dispute involving 700 Detroit beer truck drivers which threatened to mushroom into a general trucking strike.

The Teamsters' Joint Council held in abeyance the authorization given it by representatives of teamsters' locals in the State to call a city-wide trucking strike, "and, if necessary, a State-wide strike."

A noon deadline passed without a strike call, but a spokesman for the teamsters said a city-wide strike would be ordered in the event all other efforts failed to settle the dispute. A State-wide strike might follow, he said, as a last resort.

The dispute is between Local 38 of the International Brewery Workers Union and Local 271 of the Teamsters' Union. Both unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Local 38 signed a contract with seven large Detroit breweries last March. The membership of Local 38 subsequently withdrew from the Brewery Workers Union and joined the Teamsters' Union. Local 38 then obtained a court injunction holding its contract with the seven breweries still was in effect and that only members of Local 38 could drive trucks for the seven breweries.

The drivers refused to withdraw from the Teamsters' Union and the brewers' attempts to operate trucks with members of Local 38 have been only partially successful. The brewers announced they had been forced to lay off 8,000 employees because of curtailed deliveries.

Lift Embargo Now On Arms to Spain, Advises Stimson

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Immediate lifting by President Roosevelt of the embargo against the sale of war materials to Spain was urged today by Former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson in a letter to the editor of The New York Times.

The letter asserted that the Spanish Government had been recognized by Washington as "the true government of Spain," and that such recognition carried "the right of self-defense against any future rebellion which may challenge its authority."

Under existing international law, Mr. Stimson wrote, the existing recognized government "is the only part which will be permitted to purchase arms and ammunition abroad."

"Traditional Policy Abandoned"

The former Secretary held that by refusing to sanction such aid to the Spanish Government, the United States has "abandoned a traditional policy to which for a century and a half it had carefully adhered as a means of protecting the peace and stability of nations, which, like itself, preferred to live not armed to the teeth."

Mr. Stimson also contended that if the Spanish Government were overthrown "its defeat will be solely due to the fact that it has been deprived of its right to buy from us and any other friendly nations the munitions necessary for its defense;" that "any danger that may come to the people of the United States from the situation in Spain would arise not from any unlawful sale of munitions . . . to the Government of Spain, but from the assistance which our embargo has given to the enemies of Spain."

Should Be Lifted "at Once"

In conclusion, Mr. Stimson wrote: In short, I have come to the conclusion that the embargo imposed under the resolution of May 1, 1937, should be at once lifted by the President. By its terms I believe he has the power to take such action. The change in the international situation during the past two years would justify such action by him. The embargo, which by the terms of the law authorizing it was intended as a protection against conditions which would endanger the peace of the United States, is now shown by the events of the past two years to be itself a source of danger to that peace. . . .

"It is the success of the lawless precedents created by those enemies (of Spain) which would constitute our real danger. There is no reason why we should ourselves facilitate and accentuate that danger. There is still less reason why we should violate our own historic policy to do so. The prestige and safety of our country will not be promoted by abandoning its self-respecting traditions, in order to avoid the hostility of reckless violators of international law in Europe."

World Fair Cruise Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A special cruise aboard the steamship Colombie, of the French Line, from Havre, France, to New York for the World's Fair here was announced by the line Jan. 24. The Colombie is scheduled to leave Havre on August 13 and to arrive in New York Aug. 24.

Cardenas Pushes Policies By Shifts in High Offices

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 24 (AP)—President Cárdenas promoted his Private Secretary today, when making five appointments to Federal administrative positions, including three Cabinet posts. The Secretary, Raul Castellano, was named Chief of the Federal District, to succeed Gen. José Siurob, whose administration was marked recently by a series of bread workers' strikes and criticisms of the penitentiary system. Señor Siurob resigned.

Augustin Lenero, who worked for the Michoacan Government when Señor Cárdenas was Governor of that State, takes the position of Secretary.

Gen. Jesus Augustin Castro and Engineer Melquiades Angulo became Secretaries of War and Communications, respectively, to succeed Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho and Gen. Francisco Mugica, who resigned last week.

General Castro was commander of the Chihuahua Military Zone.

Silvestre Guerrero, who previously has been Secretary of the Interior and Attorney General, succeeded the late Dr. Hernandez Alvares as head of the Department of Public Welfare.

Col. Ignacio Beteta is Secretary of the Department of Physical Education, succeeding the resigning Gen. Tirso Hernandez, who had labor difficulties with departmental employees.

Meanwhile, appointment of Felix Palavicini as Ambassador to Argentina inspired speculation in foreign circles here whether Mexico shortly would inaugurate a drive to sell oil to the South American nation.

Alessandri's Reforms Found Fixed as His Chilean Rule Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Arturo Alessandri, who vacated the Presidential Palace here when the Popular Front came to power last month, has been prominent in Chilean public life for a quarter of a century, and was the architect of the systems of reform and compromise which has characterized modern Chile. He is already a veteran and, when the election excitement has passed and personalities are forgotten, will take his place as an "elder statesman."

It is necessary to go back to the early post-war days to appreciate the changes wrought by Alessandri government. The Republic had enjoyed a period of constitutional peace from the Balmaceda revolution of 1891 up to 1920, although it was sunk in Parliamentary anarchy.

After a close electoral contest, Señor Alessandri gained Presidential power on Dec. 23, 1920. Chile reverberated with the social agitation and restlessness of the world at that time, and Señor Alessandri, the "Lion of Tarapaca," the nitrate province, represented the liberal forces that had turned against a century of quasi-feudalism. Milling and roaring crowds around the Congress building virtually forced a decision from the Court of Honor in his favor.

His first term was notable for a continuation of Parliamentary unrest, Cabinets frequently lasting less than 24 hours, and for conservative resistance to social reform. The generals and admirals struck in September, 1924, and Señor Alessandri sought American ambassadorial refuge. The Stars and Stripes draped the locomotive which drew his train over the Andes into exile.

But social reform was planted in the hearts of the people. The younger army officers revolted against the Conservative Junta and united with the popular demand for the return of the Presidential exile. Señor Alessandri came back in triumph.

Resistant Congress

Congress, which had withheld approval of the President, was forced under military pressure to despatch the laws of labor contracts, workers' insurance, private employees and industrial syndicates. The President successfully confronted the first phase of the social crisis in which the country is still involved.

In his first term, Señor Alessandri was able to realize two projects which he deemed of necessity, the Central Bank and the reform of the 1833 political Constitution. The 1925 reform maintained the structure of the fundamental charter but delimited with more precision the attributions and the orbit of the powers of the State.

Its application has proved its utility and its timeliness. The Executive has acquired greater power, producing stability of government from the moment that the Secretaries of State were no longer the victims of an anachronistic parliamentarianism. The new Constitution signified the end of what was called the period of "lightning Cabinets."

Both in social and in constitutional reform Señor Alessandri followed the American example, though his social program was many years ahead of the Roosevelt New Deal. His Constitutional reforms were aimed to secure something similar to the American Executive control.

At the same time, his prescriptions regarding the formation and discussion of the budgets permitted reconstruction and regulation of finances. A balanced budget has now become national routine.

Another success was in the regulation of the State's relations with the Church. Señor Alessandri insisted on separation but, thanks to his friendship with Archbishop Crescente Errazuriz, he obtained it with minimum of friction.

Peruvian Settlement

In the international sphere, it was the initiative of President Alessandri which led to the peaceful settlement of the old dispute separating Chile from Peru. The arrangement was completed with the Tacna-Arica settlement under the administration of Gen. Carlos Ibañez, but it was Señor Alessandri, by breaking all diplomatic precedent in cabling direct to President Leguia, who started the reconciliation.

His first and second terms were interspersed by the brief innings of President Figueroa and the quasi-dictatorship of Gen. Carlos Ibañez, the product of the Wall Street boom. Señor Ibañez, however, continued with social reform and the task of setting up a middle class to act as a buffer between the extremes of wealth and poverty. Señor Alessandri meantime suffered exile again, but returned when Señor Ibañez, with Wall Street in the doldrums, could not maintain his pace of spending and borrowing. He was deposed, and Señor Alessandri lost the ensuing depression election to Juan Esteban Montero, a Radical lawyer, who lasted only six months. There were a few months of Socialist dictatorship in mid-1932, after which Constitutional government was again restored and Señor Alessandri came to power with a national coalition which defeated Col. Marmaduke Grove, Socialist Revolutionary.

Señor Alessandri inherited a six-year second term under the New Constitution and he completed it without revolutionary mishap during a trying economic period. In his view, Chile's salvation could only be found along the democratic and Constitutional path and, while the nation was still rebelling against the "bread and water" diet dictated by world economics, he proved his political mastery by maintaining the coalition. The Radicals finally deserted him, but by then retrenchment and planning had been rewarded, the national diet was improved, and there was considerable business recovery.

Montreal Halts Uproar At 'Pins and Needles'

MONTREAL (CP)—Mild disturbances following the Montreal premiere of the New York play, "Pins and Needles," were broken up Jan. 23 by police.

Policemen were stationed in and around the theater during the play, staged by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. As the audience left, a group of persons who started shouting were hustled away by police. None were taken into custody.

A hundred yards from the theater, another group began shouting and singing. Police said the second crowd was composed of known Fascists.

Pennsylvania Relief Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Expenditure of nearly a billion dollars of public funds to fight unemployment in Pennsylvania in the past three years has proved unable to increase materially the number of jobs in private industry throughout the State, according to Dr. Leonard P. Fox, research manager of the State Chamber of Commerce.

This fact is a "striking commentary" on the theory of spending our way out of a depression, he said, pointing out that from May, 1935, through June, 1938, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania spent $265,721,000 for public assistance. The Federal Government allocated $721,580,000 to the State for emergency purposes in the same period.

"In May, 1935, there were 1,753,000 persons, or 17.4 per cent of the population, dependent upon public assistance in the State," Dr. Fox said. "In July of last year the percentage was just about the same. In other words, pump priming and relief expenditures failed to stimulate business to the point where increased private employment could turn back the tide of unemployment."

Dr. Fox asserted that while the State has done much to conserve its natural resources, it has constantly harassed industry, "its most productive resource," by a series of anti-industrial bills in the Legislature.

"The Commonwealth has been caught in a vicious circle of unemployment, excessive taxes, and more unemployment," he declared.

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Poland's Role in Europe Becomes a Precarious One

Political Trends in the Baltic
Second of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—As the "fifth Power" of Europe, Poland, with its 35,000,000 inhabitants, has felt called upon to play the game of power politics. Neutrality, it appears, is possible only for little European countries. The present Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, has played this game skilfully. In 1934, German National Socialists offered to make deals both with Czechoslovakia and with Poland. The first said "No" and the latter said "Yes." Thus far, Mr. Beck's policy justified itself.

But power politics is a dangerous game, especially for a somewhat smaller and poorer country like Poland. Mr. Beck and his Government in various ways helped Germany to gain her present dominant position in eastern Europe. They duly received their material reward, a slice of Czechoslovakia. Now they face a new situation which they have helped to create, and the prospect is not particularly pleasing.

Another Problem

Today, according to many competent observers, National Socialist Germany has addressed another proposition to the Polish Government; Warsaw has been invited to participate in a redivision of eastern European territories, particularly affecting Soviet Russia. Poland, if this report is true, has been urged to turn over to Germany a portion of her own territory inhabited largely by Germans and Ukrainians, and in return Germany has agreed to help Poland annex the White Russian portion of Soviet Russia. The scheme envisages creation of an independent Ukraine supported by Germany.

Thus far, Poland has opposed this project. She sees no advantage to herself in the proposed redivision of territory, and if the scheme could be achieved, Germany's influence in eastern Europe would be so much greater than it is at present that Poland might become as little independent as Czechoslovakia has become since Munich.

Turns to Russia

But how effective can Poland's opposition be? It would be suicidal to oppose Germany's military might alone. Where can Warsaw look for allies? She has turned back once more to Soviet Russia, making the gesture of a new "declaration" of friendship with Moscow. She has tested out, in all the countries of central and eastern Europe, the possibility of every kind of entente. But she has had little success. The only response has come from Russia, which for the present appears to be an uncertain quantity.

The Baltic States have hastily rejected Polish proposals for any sort of entente. Rumania and Hungary likewise have offered no support even for an informal alliance. For the present, at least, all the smaller countries of central and eastern Europe are in a mood to make the best possible bargains with Germany, and leave well enough alone.

Poland's Choice

Some observers believe the Polish leaders are now deciding between two alternatives clearly outlined for them by Reichsführer Hitler during the recent conversations with Mr. Beck at Berchtesgaden. The decisions they are called upon to make now are even more clearcut than the decisions they made when they concluded the treaty with Germany in 1934.

Apparently the choice is presented to them between a struggle with Germany without allies and accepting Herr Hitler's proposals. In this situation, as in many other recent crises in Eastern Europe, Russia's military and industrial weakness is the major factor. If Poland could really count upon effective assistance from Russia against Germany it might at least drive a harder bargain, but Polish leaders are acting on the assumption that Moscow will be unable to carry out an active policy beyond its own borders for some time.

Poland has been virtually isolated by Eastern Europe. Its proposals for a buffer zone have been rejected by all the other countries bordering Russia, because they desire to avoid offending Germany. Warsaw has vainly sought alliances everywhere, and apparently now realizes it is too late. Prospects seem to point to another Polish-German deal and probably Poland will have to calculate whether an early agreement is likely to bring the best terms.

Protest of U. S. Pushed on Jewish Ban in Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States Embassy, in a note to the German Foreign Office, has requested assurances from the National Socialist Government that United States citizens will be exempt from a decree ousting Jewish dentists, veterinarians and druggists from practise of their professions. The note was delivered last night.

The decree promulgated Jan. 17 cancelled licenses of Jews in the three professions, effective Jan. 31. One exception was made, that Jewish dentists could to a limited extent treat Jewish patients only.

Jewish druggists also may continue to operate in conncetion with Jewish institutions, but no Jewish veterinarian may practice in any case.

Protests and requests for interpretation of various anti-Semitic decrees have been made repeatedly by the United States Embassy and Consulate in behalf of American Jews since November, when United States property became involved in outbursts after the slaying of Ernst vom Rath in Paris.

Note Sent

The Embassy sent a formal note to the German Foreign Office on Nov. 16, protesting against attacks on stores and offices in which the interests of American citizens suffered. On the same day, Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson departed homeward, and a couple of days later German Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff was summoned home from Washington, to report on the situation in the United States.

On Nov. 22, the United States asked the German Government for formal assurances that the decree ousting Jews from business enterprises would not be applied to American Jews. It was then pointed out on behalf of the German Government that Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and other officials had specifically stated that foreign Jews did not come under the ban.

Interpreation Asked

Soon afterwards, United States Consulate officials sought an interpretation as to how far the interests of United States Jews holding property in Germany were involved by Economics Minister Walther Funk's anti-Semitic decree of Dec. 6. It was ascertained later that a majority of the Jews who would be affected had wound up their businesses here and that perhaps there were not a dozen cases left in Germany.

Ten days later, Prentiss Gilbert, United States Chargé d'Affaires, presented a note repeating the demand for exemption of United States Jews from anti-Semitic decrees. The Germans promised to give the matter "full consideration."

On Dec. 29 Mr. Gilbert again requested the Foreign Office to exempt Americans from a decree forbidding non-Aryans to act as managers or assistant managers of plants. On Jan. 11 the United States submitted to Germany for settlement "several cases" of alleged violation of American citizens' rights in Germany. Germany gave assurances that individual cases would be examined and regulated "on the basis of treaty obligations," but declined to grant in principle the United States request for special rights for Americans in Germany irrespective of race or creed.

'Four'

Barney Stein

Prize-Winning Photograph

Taken by Barney Stein, cameraman on the New York Post. It is on view at the New York Press Photographers' Association annual exhibit.

Comfort and Charm Found Aim Of Furniture Makers at Mart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To build more comfortable and convenient living into their products, is the underlying objective of furniture manufacturers today. This was noted by the 10,000 buyers who flocked here from throughout the country to tramp through floor after floor of the American Furniture Mart and the Merchandise Mart during the winter home furnishings market.

The car-loads of new samples of furniture which have been unpacked and displayed in hundreds of exhibitors' showrooms here, indicate that designers have thought first of comfort. They have attempted to figure out short-cuts to beauty, too, in the fine finishes they have given mahogany, walnut, and maple woods used.

Take the studio couch, for instance. Although a very useful piece of furnishing to be slept on at night and sat on in the day time, yet, if you have ever tried to sit comfortably on one, you will know that it has been too wide for a person to lean back with any degree of ease. Either your feet had to extend straight out, or your back had to assume a kind of slouch. Now Edward Wormley has put a wooden cabinet all the way across the back of the studio couch. The cabinet has a slanting front, against which the pillows rest, making the seat narrower than heretofore. At night, the mattress pulls out slightly giving plenty of width. The cabinet opens up to receive the bedding by day.

Small Living Quarters

Then there was a whole bedroom suite in another exhibit where every piece had some trick door, or hidden drawer to make the job of dressing a more simple task. The bureau drawers had compartments for socks, shirts, and underwear. The tie-rack was suspended at the end of the top chiffonier drawer. When the drawer was ready to be closed, the rack was lifted up and folded in, thus keeping the ties free from dust. The foot of the bed was made about five inches thick, with a lid on top. Open this, and there was a space for extra blankets.

For one-room living, or for double-duty rooms, manufacturers came out with new ideas. What to do with the bed in the daytime in small living quarters, appears one of the greatest problems. Beds have opened up out of sofas. They have slid out from love-seats, and even extended themselves in cot size from big upholstered living room chairs. But at this market a perfectly good bed emerges from a little two-door cabinet. Very inoffensive-looking, it might contain dishes, books, papers, linens, or even the children's toys. But when the doors open and a button is pushed, the bed comes out, in twin bed width, extending lengthwise into the room. While the bed reposes in the cabinet, it is folded over in three layers.

For the one-room apartment, a combination of furnishings was brought out, with the object of saving space and serving as many purposes as possible.

A studio couch was edged on one side and end with shelves for books, radio, alarm clock, and knitting. A cabinet table looked like a bookcase when closed. But, open the doors, and lift, and the cabinet became a dinette unit. Another small coffee table in the middle of the room, by the mere touch of a button, could be lifted to eating or card-playing height.

Wood Finishes

The show was notable for finishes of the woods. In fact finishes are the main news of the winter market. The blond and bleached woods of a few seasons back are not so prevalent. They are giving way to mellow shades of light cocoa, fawn, toast, tawny, autumn, and dark amber, a special name being chosen by each manufacturer to describe more or less the same finish.

As far as trends in style are concerned, Swedish modern continues to be popular. The rise of this design has been credited to the efforts of manufacturers to perfect a style that has merit both from an artistic and a practical point of view. It has brought to modern design a refinement of line adaptable to present living. The style of Hepplewnite, Sheraton, Adam, and Duncan Phyfe, however, are still stand-bys. In their more simplified forms, and combined with lighter and gayer upholstery fabrics, they continue to hold their own.

Cooking and Heating

Manufacturers do think not only of luxurious furnishings in pastel shades; they also take care of the people in small towns and of those away from the conveniences of city living. One company, for instance, has recently brought out a gas stove which makes its own gas from a liquid fuel or inexpensive gasoline. This means that people living in the country with no gas piped into the house can cook their meals on a gas stove and for small cost.

An oil burning furnace is put out by another firm especially made for small cottages. The equipment is built the same height as the basement, so that the top of the heating unit becomes the register in the first floor. From this the warm air is circulated throughout the cottage.

Kitchen equipment, too, has improved. A refrigerator has a compartment for preserving the frozen foods which people buy from the ice-box in the grocery. Refrigerators continue to have many gadgets in the form of shelves, trays, and air-circulation mechanism. They even have doors latches which can be approached by the housewife with both hands full; for she needs only to lean against the knob, or touch it with her shoulder, to bring it springing open.

Hopkins' Approval Provides Business With a Spokesman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—With Harry L. Hopkins now confirmed as Secretary of Commerce, businessmen of America know that they can deal with a man who has the ear of President Roosevelt, and who can present an authentic picture of the thoughts of the New Deal. Many industrialists who do not themselves approve of New Deal measures express gratification over the Hopkins appointment on this account, believing that now they can come to Washington and present their case and replace uncertainty with certainty. It has been the criticism of Daniel C. Roper, the recent Secretary, that his views were disregarded by Mr. Roosevelt, and that he served as a sort of insulating cushion between the New Deal and business. This situation is now over. It is probably the most important aspect of the new appointment.

Confirmation was ratified yesterday by 58 to 27 after three days of Senate debate and winding up with an attack on relief politics by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and an answer for the Administration by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, who argued that Mr. Roosevelt was "the ultimate target of all this opposition." From the outset there was no doubt over Mr. Hopkins' ultimate confirmation and the debate really served as a prologue for the relief battle that began today.

Five Democrats and 21 of the 23 Republicans present opposed Mr. Hopkins; two Democrats who were present—Glass and Tydings—received permission to refrain from voting, and Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, a third, absented himself from the roll call after announcing that he would do so. The twenty-seventh opposition vote came from Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota.

For Mr. Hopkins were 53 Democrats and two Republican Senators from North Dakota, Nye and Frazier, and three Independent Progressives.

In his wind-up defense of Mr. Hopkins, Senator Barkley used much of his allotted 30 minutes to defend his own record in Kentucky, where relief politics were charged in the Sheppard Committee report. Senator Barkley went over old ground and once more professed his ignorance of what subordinates in Kentucky were doing in lining up workers on WPA rolls.

The attack by the veteran Senator Glass was the most vigorous of the long group who criticized the appointment. His speech was brief. "I believe," he said, "that nothing Mr. Hopkins did or said was done without the sanction of the appointing power.

"I do not care to vote for Mr. Hopkins because I do not want the impression gotten anywhere that I approve anything that Mr. Hopkins has done or that Mr. Hopkins has said, nor do I approve the system under which he has acted."

He recalled that he voted against the $4,800,000,000 lump sum in the first place "because I thought any Senator who supposed it was not to be used for political purposes was simple." On the other hand, he argued that Mr. Roosevelt had the right to pick such advisers as he chose.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Neutrality: It Is Safe but Is It Right?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Neutrality was described by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the fourteenth conference on the Cause and Cure of War here last night as the "safe" rather than the "right" road to peace.

"It's safe to be neutral but I'm not sure it's always right to be safe," she told the women. She urged them to examine their thoughts and decide "what you are willing to give up from a material standpoint to keep the world at peace.

"Each of us," she declared, "must put ourselves in a spiritual frame of mind where we can bring about the settlement of questions both at home and abroad by reason rather than force."

The President's wife told the women she thought they were wasting time trying to convince the people of the United States not to go to war, urging them to assume more responsibility in contacting the people of other nations "where war has been offered as the only solution to their problems."

Criticism of neutrality has been general at the conference. The Cause and Cure of War group, under the direction of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Josephine Schain has long been an advocate of international co-operation to end war.

If there is any change in the general tone of the conference this year it is in the softening of a long-time antipathy to force in any form. Numerous speakers have been telling the women that force may be the only means of punishing aggressive powers, though the conference itself insists that any militarization in the United States be co-ordinated with an international program to end war.

Perpetual Peace Will Come!

Mrs. Catt's message to the annual dinner at which Mrs. Roosevelt spoke was one of encouragement. "Perpetual peace will come. No power can prevent it," she assured the women. "The date," she added, "will be earlier in exact ratio to the intelligence and persistence of those who have faith in its coming."

Mrs. Roosevelt received an ovation from the women as did Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State.

A plea that the United States and Great Britain join together to use military and economic power to uphold "ordered behavior between nations, tolerance and fair dealings, sanctity of pledges given and arbitration of disputes" was voiced by Lady Dorothea Layton, Member of the Executive Commitee of the League of Nations Association in England.

Justice With Power

"We, in England," Lady Layton declared, "have at least learned this lesson, that in an armed world, justice can only be assured if there is power to enforce it."

Public opinion in Europe is decidedly opposed to the Munich settlement M. Louis Dolivet, secretary of the International Peace Campaign, reported. Eighty-five per cent of the major organizations in Europe, he said, are advocating collective security.

A recommendation that the conference go on record in favor of an embargo on war materials and credits to Japan, described as a "treaty-breaker" was advanced at an earlier session by Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Chairman of the Conference's Far Eastern Commission.

Mrs. Parsons also proposed that the conference study the question of boycott in all its phases "in order that individuals and groups may intelligently make up their minds in the matter."

Defense Policy Study Asked

Appointment of a permanent joint committee of executive and legislative officials and representatives of the general public to plan a defense policy in relation to a constructive foreign policy for peace was recommended by the conference's Commission on National Defense headed by Dr. Esther Caukin Brunauer.

Asked by a member of the audience, "What shall a peace chairman advocate to her organization these days in the midst of the present armament race?" Dr. Brunauer advised against "propagandizing for peace." She told the women: "Don't come to hard and fast conclusions about peace policy but study all phases, then stand by your conclusions until necessary to change them in the light of new evidence."

Predicting that the United States will soon take strong economic action to stop dictator-aggressors, Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, warned against use of the sanctions to promote further chaos.

While expressing gratification that the American public "is at last aroused to the real menace for us as well as the rest of mankind in the spread of aggressive totalitarianism," Professor Staley made a plea for constructive use of economic pressures as (1) part of a collective system of community police action backed by a world organization, probably a reorganized League of Nations, and (2) as part of a larger program offering a positive, peaceful alternative to aggression.

Extremes Decried

"An isolationist refusal to co-operate in a world community system of resistance to aggression and a single-handed effort to do the job of policing the world ourselves are equally stupid," he declared.

An international police force was also advocated by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Former Deputy Member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission. She also proposed a permanent League of Nations Commission of Equity to investigate dangerous situations and make recommendations before conflict has broken out.

"Behind all of these measures," she added, "there must be in the background the certainty that if they fail, mutual assistance against the aggressor will be applied with military force."

Extension of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements, support of the League of Nations, and International Labor Organization and placing less stress on economic self-sufficiency were suggested by Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, as ways in which the United States can ease world tension.

The I. L. O.'s place in world peace was described by Miss Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner of New York and twice delegate to I. L. O. conferences.

Much of the delegates' time today was devoted to interviews with senators and representatives from their home states on questions of foreign policy.

Chain Store Tax Favored in Vote

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP)—Unofficial returns from a city referendum showed Jan. 21 Columbus voters had voted to levy special taxes on chain stores ranging from $50 to $1,200 per store.

The vote was 1,708 for the levy and 1,470 against. Columbus has a population of approximately 44,000.

Levies on the chain stores will be based on the total number of stores in the national chains.

The City Commission has said it would be guided by the vote in passing an ordinance imposing the graduated tax.

To Either World Fair for $5 Possible Under New Rail Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—If a John A. Hastings had his way, anybody in America could go by train to the World's Fair—either one—for $5.

Mr. Hastings is sponsor for the postage-stamp system of railroad rates, which would provide coach fare of not more than $5 for a trip from any city in the country to either New York or San Francisco.

The former State Senator of New York has been talking up the idea for 15 years.

"When I started, most people thought it was a crackpot scheme," he remarked. "Now more and more people are coming to realize that it's the only answer to the railroad problem."

An outstanding economist and a leading Senator recently expressed interest in the proposal. Most railroad men seemed doubtful, although Mr. Hastings declared some had reacted "excellently."

The plan provides for the establishment of nine railroad regions in the country with five types of passenger service. Instead of the present mileage basis, rates would be based on zones.

Rates between New York and Chicago, the extremes of one zone, for example, would be:

Passenger coach fare, $1; parlor car fare, $3; local sleeper fare, $5; express reserves fare, $10; limited de luxe fare, $15. The same rates would apply between any other points within the zone, regardless of distance.

A traveler going from coast-to-coast, through all five zones, could travel in a railroad coach for $5.

In addition to the basic fares, nominal additional charges would be allowed for Pullman and extra services.

Suburban fares, with a limit of about 50 miles, would be 15 cents, or 25 cents for a round trip.

Mr. Hastings has worked out elaborate charts which he contends prove the feasibility of the plan. He says it costs a railroad one-third of a cent to move a coach seat one mile—300 miles for $1 cost—and that trips would average only 100 miles, as compared with the present 82-mile average. The cost estimate, he explained, is before payment of taxes, interest, social security taxes and joint rentals.

"Instead of heavy annual losses on their passenger business," he said, "the railroads could make a profit of $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 annually on it. This is based on an increase of only 200 per cent in the number of passengers, which is extremely conservative."

"The post office has taught us by its successful experience, in the conduct of first class mail, of the social and financial value of low, uniform and distanceless postage rates," Mr. Hastings explained.

"It has encouraged the use of mails. It has brought every part of the country within equal postage cost for a first class letter with every other part. It has unified the nation."

While most of the 10,000 letters he has received about his plan recently have been favorable, Mr. Hastings said, some were extremely critical.

"Intelligent consideration of your crack-pot scheme to wreck the railroad industry would be very much impossible," one Chicagoan wrote.

A Chicago "dress shoppe owner" wrote that she liked his cheap-to-ride idea for solving the railroad problem because:

"I see myself and family traveling and seeing this grand country of ours without having to wait until we are old and wealthy, and probably by that time have lost the urge to see and enjoy new places."

Ecuador Government Says It Thwarted Revolution

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—The Government announced it had thwarted a Leftist revolution which was to have been launched Jan. 19.

"The Government learned of and prepared against a revolutionary coup," said an official statement. "Nothing came of the attempt. All parts of the country report complete calm."

Quito was quiet and business proceeded normally after a night of excitement in which the Cabinet held a quick session and police reinforcements were thrown around all public buildings.

Known Leftist agitators were rounded up during the night, but were later released.

Race Track Fight Promised in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—The latest move in the campaign to prevent the legalization of race track gambling in New Jersey was held here Jan. 19, when the Rev. Lester H. Clee, formerly State Senator from Essex County, and nine associates filed incorporation papers at the County Courthouse for the Association to Defeat Race Track Gambling Amendment.

The backers of the Association, whose object is to vote down the proposed constitutional amendment to legalize race track gambling in the State-wide referendum to be held June 20, are drawn from all religious denominations and are influential in many civic organizations.

Mr. Clee said he and his associates intended to instigate a "broad public campaign against the proposition to surrender the State of New Jersey to professional gamblers and race track racketeers."

"There is no public demand for legalized gambling in this State," he said. "The amendment was jockeyed through the Legislature by promoters who saw an opportunity to create a profitable racket. They pushed this special election at an expense of from $400,000 to $600,000 when every available dollar is needed for relief."

Hollander Named Head Of Jewish Federation

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Sidney Hollander of Baltimore was elected President of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., at the sixth annual convention here Jan. 22.

The conference, devoted to problems of fund-raising and distribution by Associated Agencies, was attended by 500 delegates from organizations in the United States and Canada.

William J. Schroeder of Cincinnati, retiring President, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn., was elected a Vice-President.

Directors include David Watchmaker and Ben M. Selekman, Boston, and Donald Kaffenburgh, Hartford, Conn.

New Trigonometry Angle; Lessons by Short Wave

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—Trigonometry may be hard enough to learn in the class room, but how about by short-wave radio?

Last November an amateur radio friend in North Augusta, Ga., talked with C. E. Kirkwood, Clemson College mathematics professor on a problem.

Now Herbert Edison is receiving lessons regularly from Kirkwood's short wave set, W4FFO in the tower of the Clemson Administration Building.

Of All Things . . . !

New Comet Discovered

MOSCOW (AP)—A new comet was reported Jan. 24 by a Russian scientist.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, said Professor Kozik of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory in central Asia had found the comet between the constellations of Cygnus and Pegasus. It was discernible as "a foggy stain with a very pale tail."

[The discovery of a new comet by Leslie C. Peltier, amateur astronomer of Delphos, Ohio, was announced Jan. 21 by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Mr. Peltier's discovery was described as a bright nuculeus surrounded by a fuzzy patch of light.]

Berlin-Rome Lingual Axis

BERLIN (AP)—German civil servants may learn the Italian language free of charge under a new departmental order so "they shall be able freely to discuss matters of common interest with Italian colleagues" and better understand the Italian Fascist system.

Birds Raid Lunches

LONDON (AP)—Employees at a Government arsenal near London, transferred to a barn-like structure during the September crisis, have asked for better working quarters. They complain that birds nesting in the building eat their lunches.

Salzburg Priests Barred From Teaching Religion

SALZBURG, Germany (AP)—National Socialist officials Jan. 23 forbade Roman Catholic priests to give religious instructions in Salzburg schools, delegating Roman Catholic laymen to handle the classes.

The action was said to have been taken because the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Sigismund Schwaitz, declined to replace a priest whom the National Socialists accused of "misusing religious instruction for political purposes."

Liberia Has Cash Surplus And Funded Debt Is Paid

WASHINGTON (AP)—While much of the world resorted to deficit financing, the Republic of Liberia ended its last fiscal year with a surplus.

This was reported Jan. 24 by Lester A. Walton, American Minister to the African Country. He added that the Republic paid all obligations on its funded debt and made substantial payment on its internal debt.

New York Jobless Paid $87,330,639

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jobless workers of the State received $87,330,639 in unemployment insurance during 1938, but were still owed $13,000,000 at the end of the year, Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, has announced. Total payments for the year will thus exceed $100,000,000, she said.

Employers contributed $125,238,151 to the unemployment insurance fund during the year and interest added $2,450,309 more, Miss Miller reported. A total of 2,557,069 applications for insurance was received, of which 2,178,316 were fully disposed of and the remaining 378,753 were carried over into 1939 for final determination.

The volume of claims and of tax collections was about 25 per cent above expectations, Miss Miller declared. She envisaged better operation of the plan for this year, holding that 1938 had been an "experimental, tentative" year "in which necessarily we had to do some backing and filling." The insurance system has been the brunt of much bitter criticism from individuals and organizations in the State.

Appellate Court Asked For U. S. Agency Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator M. M. Logan, (D) of Kentucky, a member of the Judiciary Committee, drafted a bill Jan. 23 to create a new Federal Court of Appeals.

The Court would have jurisdiction in appeals from orders of Federal administrative bodies. Its orders would be subject to Supreme Court review.

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Cavalier's Survivors Hailed As Heroes at New York Pier

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Why the luxurious British airliner Cavalier crashed at sea with three fatalities remained still unanswered today as ten survivors described how they sang and shouted to keep their courage alive until their epic rescue.

They told the story of an 11-hour ordeal spent clinging to life belts in the Atlantic wastes—a chronicle of gallantry with both comic and tragic overtones—after receiving a hero's welcome on their arrival late yesterday.

The ice-crusted tanker Esso Baytown, which reacned them Saturday night after the world had all but given them up, was surrounded by whistling tugs as it plowed up the choppy channel.

Airplanes dipped in salute in the frosty sky, and a crowd of 2,000 cheering persons waited at the pier.

Of the five men and five women survivors, only the widows of two of the victims—Mrs. Donald Miller of Lincoln, Neb., and Mrs. John Gordon Noakes of New York—showed evidence of strain.

Heard the Crowd Singing

The survivors' jubilation on their arrival was reflected in the faces of the members of the Baytown's crew who rowed a lifeboat to their aid after they heard cries in the night.

"We were without stars, moon or sextant—in complete darkness," said Stanley Taylor, a seaman who stood in the lifeboat's bow.

"And then the whole crowd of them started singing. We listened and the sound guided us to the spot."

First Mate Olaf Anderson said:

"I heard a woman's voice say 'thank God' as we came up to them. Then they started to sing again. I was too busy to notice what it was they were singing—something religious. I don't know the name."

Oddly, none of the fortunate ten could recall what they sang. Mrs. George Ingham of Hamilton, Bermuda, said the survivors had agreed to hold a reunion Saturday on the Liner Monarch of Bermuda which will carry them to Bermuda, their destination when the accident occurred.

Still a Complete Mystery

Capt. M. R. Alderson, skipper of the Cavalier, today discounted reports that ice had frozen the carburetors of the seaplane and caused it to crash. "The cause of the tragedy," he said, "is a mystery to me."

"At no time did I have the slightest fear of ice forming on the craft," Captain Alderson said in his first intensive interview since the air liner went down in the Atlantic Ocean.

"I have flown through far worse conditions. I can say definitely that ice conditions were not serious on this trip.

"Preparations for dealing with ice on the Cavalier were ample. The exact cause, however, has yet to be determined."

First Officer Neil Richardson added that it was not particularly unusual for all four motors to fail almost simultaneously for brief periods in flight but "you get out of it by working the throttle."

"We were saved through divine Providence. It wasn't navigation or luck or anything else but an act of God," Mr. Richardson said.

A board of inquiry will be convened at Hamilton to investigate the disaster—first of its kind in the North Atlantic—Capt. Griffith Powell, trans-oceanic flier and executive of British Imperial Airways, announced.

Although the disaster involved a foreign-operated plane, the Civil Aeronautics Authority at Washington disclosed it had decided to ask the British Air Ministry to permit an official American observer to be present at its investigation.

Plane's Fuselage Ripped Open

Captain Alderson, the pilot who was dazed by the crash—300 miles southeast of Cape May, N. J.—said the plane's fuselage was ripped open by the impact and sank within 10 minutes.

"Making a deadstick landing," he explained, "we hit the water so hard the hull of the ship split and the water rushed in. It came in with such force I was washed toward the hold."

Survivors varied at many points in their recital of what happened to the three who were lost, Donald Miller, John Gordon Noakes, passengers, and Robert Spence, steward, but the heroism of four persons—Mr. Richardson, Radio Operator Patrick Chapman, Mrs. Edna Watson of Bermuda, a passenger, and Mr. Spence—stood out in most accounts.

Strain had wiped away details from the memory of most survivors, but most agreed that Mr. Miller, president of a Lincoln, Nebraska, department store, had been struck by a wing of the plane as he floundered in the water.

Mr. Noakes, who was standing when the plane crashed, received a severe head injury at that time. Mr. Spence, though apparently injured, tried to keep him afloat for a time after helping other passengers from the plane and warning them to grab lifebelts.

Mrs. Watson for long periods supported Captain Alderson, who lapsed into unconsciousness and became semi-delirious.

Graphic Account Given

Mrs. Watson, the heroine of the wreck, gave a graphic account of the plane's descent to the sea.

"A steward came and said, 'We're going to land for lunch.' All of us strapped ourselves into our seats for the landing. Of course, there was no lunch.

"The next thing I knew there was a terrific crash and the bottom seemed to be breaking up. The crew was amazingly courageous and the stewards were wonderful.

"There was no panic and no one was hysterical.

"Some of us were taken out the front door and others out the back, through the pantry. There were six lifebelts and they didn't seem to be enough. The Captain gave me his.

"We all jumped into the water, which was surprisingly not too cold. We all stuck together, drifting in the waves. Maybe it was the herd instinct.

"We talked of everything that came into our minds—how long it would take a plane to reach us, or just anything. One ship passed and we all shouted desperately. Then we lost the ship and all felt pretty blue. Then the tanker (Esso Baytown) came and we all shouted together again. And when it came to us it was the most wonderful feeling I ever had."

"The most amazing thing of all," Mrs. Watson said, "was the way that man Richardson kept swimming around us in a circle, keeping us all together, kicking and splashing to keep away the sharks, shouting almost continuously in the hope he would be heard."

Praised by Hopkins

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins sent a telegram of congratulations today to Capt. Frank H. Spurr, master of the oil tanker Esso Baytown, in which he called the rescue of 10 survivors of the Cavalier disaster a "splendid contribution to the best traditions of the American Merchant Marine."

Federal Appointments Confirmed by Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed the following appointments Jan. 19:

Forrest F. Hill of New York, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, succeeding William I. Myers, resigned.

Franklin W. Hancock, Jr., of North Carolina, a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, succeeding William F. Stevenson.

Edward C. Eicher of Iowa, a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, succeeding John W. Hanes.

Henry Ohl of Wisconsin, a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

They Had a Hard Tough Drive of 315 Miles

Art Streib

Stock Cars and Winners in Yosemite Economy Drive

Left to right, top row: Ray Schafer, Chrysler; J. E. Van Sant, Studebaker President; Clarence S. Beesemyer, Vice-President of the Gilmore Oil Company; Andy Henderson, Nash Lafayette; George Magee, Lincoln Zephyr. Bottom row: L. P. Butts, Packard 120; Earl B. Gilmore, President of the Gilmore Oil Company; William C. Martin, Studebaker Commander and sweepstakes winner; John Bodine, Oldsmobile 60; and Bennett Hill, Willys Overland.

Only 16 Cars End Economy Run To Yosemite in Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Clutched in the hand of many a new-car prospect these days is the list of the results of the annual Gilmore Yosemite Economy Run, recognized as one of the available indices on the comparative performances of stock automobiles.

The Run is made every January over the 315 miles of varied highway between here and the National Park.

This year, ice-coated highways, fog, sleet, driving rain, and blizzards on the mountain roads made the Run the most gruelling yet, according to veteran officials and drivers. It starts at an elevation of 300 feet (Gilmore Stadium), climbs to 4,182 feet at Tejon Pass, drops down to a level even with that of the start, then mounts to 5,020 feet over a temporary route to the Park portal, proceeds up to 6,256 feet at Chinquapin Summit, and drops down a bit to the finish line.

To qualify for the run, all entries are impounded by A. A. A. officials in the week preceding the Run. These officials take every car apart to make sure that all parts conform to stock specifications—the same identically with those in the nation's show-rooms; motor-heads are dismantled, gas lines checked, spark plugs inspected, and carburetors taken apart. After re-assembly, the cars are given recorded amounts of Gilmore oil and gas. Each car manufacturer, through his dealer, selects a driver for his own car and an observer to ride with some rival driver to act as monitor. The A. A. A. allows but 11 hours to make the run; first car to be dispatched left at 5 a. m. on Jan. 5; at the finish line, the cars were again checked for wear and specifications.

This year there were 29 entries, divided into 10 price fields. Only 16 were able to finish within the time limit. Performance is judged on the sole basis of "ton-mileage," computed by multiplying the miles traveled, times the weight of the car in tons, and dividing by the number of gallons of gasoline used.

This year the sweepstakes prize, largest of the loving cups, was won by a Studebaker Commander, reporting 55.875 ton miles a gallon. Automatically winner in its price-class (F) also, it was driven by W. C. Martin, used-car manager for Paul G. Hoffman Company, local distributor. Second place was won by the Packard 120 (winner also in Class I), with 52.963 t. m. p. g. It was driven by L. P. Butts, general service manager for Earl C. Anthony, Inc., local distributor. Third place went to the Studebaker President (winner also in Class H) with 52.914 t. m. p. g. It was driven by J. E. Van Sant, Hoffman service superintendent.

Fastest time this year was that of the Dodge Special, winning in Class C with an elapsed time of 9 hours and 51 minutes, an average of 32 miles per hour. All the 29 sedans finished, and the unofficial time for the slowest was just 31 minutes late, averaging 27.5 m. p. h.

Ships Comb Channel For Missing Plane After Gale at Sea

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—British warships and Royal Air Force planes searched the English Channel today for a British bombing plane with six men aboard, missing since yesterday's violent storm which caused at least 14 casualties and widespread damage to Atlantic shipping.

Lloyds, which received SOS signals from 15 ships yesterday, reported that three of them were making for their home ports. There were no further reports from the others, including the 7,230-ton Chilean passenger ship Aconcagua, possibly due to moderation in the weather.

The British steamer Becheville, bound for Oran, passed Lizard Head early today, putting back to Falmouth with injuries to the third officer and four sailors. Lifeboats and deck equipment were lost in the storm, which reached a velocity of 90 miles an hour and caused waves as high as 50 feet.

Proposed Delay in Philippine Independence Up to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress for its consideration today the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs recommending postponement from 1946 to 1960 of economic independence for the Philippines.

Mr. Roosevelt said the report, made public last November, had his approval as well as that of President Quezon of the Islands.

It proposes gradual elimination of existing trade privileges, beginning in 1946, to permit the Island Republic to adjust its economy to the normal condition of a completely free country having to pay in full tariffs the United States demands of other nations.

Full duties on its exports to this country finally would be levied 14 years after political independence was granted in 1946.

The report was prepared by a committee appointed by Presidents Roosevelt and Quezon. The American group was headed by John Van A. MacMurray, American Ambassador to Turkey.

In his message, the President merely said:

"I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs appointed by President Quezon and myself to recommend a program for the adjustment of Philippine national economy.

"This report was made public on Nov. 29, 1938. It has my approval and the approval of President Quezon as indicated in the press announcements, copies of which are attached, made on the date of publication of the report."

Japan Intensifies Drive

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (AP)—Japanese forces were reported today to have launched an intensified campaign to clean up Chinese guerrilla forces operating in Shantung Province under Gen. Shen Hung-lieh.

At present the Japanese control only 32 of the Province's 109 counties, although the entire Province is behind Japanese lines.

Reports from Shantung said that the invaders, converging from four directions, had captured the town of Wuting, where General Shen's headquarters were located, and then drove on and occupied Pinhsien, trading town just north of the Yellow River.

Wuting is about 55 miles northeast of Tsinan, Capital of Shantung.

Severe fighting also was reported continuing in Southwest Shansi Province where the Chinese said they had inflicted 2,000 casualties in the Chungtiao mountains, causing the Japanese to rush a division of reinforcements from Tientsin.

Troops Reach Mongolia

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese are reinforcing their Mongolian garrisons, possibly in preparation for the long-expected offensive against the vast area to the north of China proper which leads, through the Outer Mongolian State, to Soviet Russia.

Fresh troops, it became known, are arriving daily at Paotowchen, terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Pailingmiao, westernmost Japanese bases in Inner Mongolia.

Claiming he had repulsed exploratory attacks by the Japanese, Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Northern Army, reported to Chungking that defenses were ready and that morale was excellent.

The Chinese concern is to protect their munitions route from Mongolian Urga across the Gobi Desert.

The Japanese grasp on Inner Mongolia now is along the railway from Peiping through Nankow Pass to Kalgan, city of 80,000 population, Tatung, Kweihua, and Paotowchen.

The surrounding area, with an estimated half-million population, is nominally under Japanese control, with 10,000 Japanese commercial agents following the Army in an effort to take over rich coal, iron, and wool industries.

The Japanese Kwantung Army clique, which controls Manchukuo, is playing a leading role. Foreign military observers believe the Japanese hope to use Inner Mongolia as a major base for an offensive against the Russian-influenced Outer Mongolia — with a Japanese-controlled Mongol buffer state adjoining the Soviet as the ultimate objective. The Japanese already have established three puppet Governments in the area.

Static 'Shot' From Plane

CHICAGO (AP)—United Air Lines announced Jan. 23 that its research engineers had whipped radiotelephonic static—cause of several airliner disasters in recent years—using a spring cartridge to "discharge" accumulations of static electricity in the plane.

The device employs a waxed paper cup and is an outgrowth of static experiments started several years ago.

In 1938, the Company announced it had discovered the reason behind the drowning out of radio signals in rainy or snowy weather. It was the building up of electrical impulses in the metal body and wings of planes. The problem was to rid the plane of the electricity.

The static suppressor, as the Company calls its invention—to be made available at cost to all transport companies—is installed in the plane's tail.

When a pilot encounters interference, he presses a button, an electrical contact releases the cartridge, and a wire from 40 to 50 feet long shoots out the tail. On the end of it is the waxed paper cup. As air flows through the cup, it draws the wire taut.

Accumulated electricity "leaks" off the wire harmlessly and the plane maintains perfect telephonic communication with ground stations. The Company said the device, tested in 25,000 miles of flying, also eliminates static in radio-beam signals.

Change Is Asked In Silver Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—An unforeseen result of the Presidential order continuing the price of silver at 64.64 cents an ounce until June 30, when the present Silver Purchase Act expires, is that scores of Arizona mines may have to close and hundreds of men may be thrown out of work on March 1.

The Arizona Small Mine Operators Association is taking the lead in a movement to have the order modified so producers can get the fixed price for all silver in ore and concentrates they deliver to the smelters prior to June 30. Support for the move is being given by other State organizations and the American Mining Congress.

Mints are permitted to pay 64.64 cents an ounce for silver delivered to them on or before the last day of June. Smelters have given notice they cannot accept silver ore or concentrates, on the basis of that price, after March 1, since they might not be able to complete treatment and get the metal to the mint ahead of the deadline. They refuse to advance more than 25 cents an ounce, thought to be the probable price of silver if Government support is withdrawn.

The Arizona Small Mine Operators Association asks that the mints accept affidavits from smelters as to unsmelted silver on hand June 30, and pay them 64.64 cents for it upon subsequent delivery.

Deficiency Bill Slashed $3,550,000 in U. S. House

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed the first deficiency Appropriation bill Jan. 23 and sent it to the Senate, carrying $3,550,000 less than the $13,529,000 recommended by President Roosevelt and the Budget Bureau.

Loyalist Cabinet Leaves Barcelona; Franco Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

city was the last Government-held point on the turned "Catalonia Maginot line" of defenses.

In Barcelona itself the Government ordered all civilians unable to help to leave the capital.

Able-bodied civilians, including women, worked on fortifications and dug trenches.

The constant sound of warning sirens was mingled with the sound of anti-aircraft batteries. Latest estimate of bombing casualties was 32 fatalities and 100 wounded—relatively low for the length of the raids. Telephone and electricity services have been seriously affected, however.

The Insurgents raided the City six times before noon today.

Air raiders flew above the Capital while anti-aircraft batteries thundered almost without ceasing.

A hail of bombs, particularly on the thickly populated lower quarter of Barcelona around the port, crumbled entire blocks of buildings and took many victims, but the Capital remained calm, dispatches said.

The Capital's civilians, placed under a "full state of war" today with the rest of Government Spain, began withdrawing under their new orders. They packed their belongings and moved along streets where harried women were bundling records from public offices into available conveyances, or where clerks were preparing to leave offices.

Refugees made toward roads leading to the north, some carrying bundles or home-made knapsacks, some riding in crude peasant carts with whatever treasured possessions and food they were able to pack. Some of the refugees tried to hitchhike by signaling peasant carts.

Canadian Boy Takes Baton for Playing Of His Own Minuet

QUEBEC (CP)—Clermont Pepin, 12-year-old country lad who has been composing at the piano since he was knee-high, tried his hand Jan. 23 as orchestra conductor and was cheered by a packed auditorium.

The cheers for the youthful barber's son of St. George de la Beauce came after he put the 50-piece orchestra of Quebec's new Symphonic Society through his four-minute minuet.

When it was over he bowed quickly and walked to the wings. The audience cheered until he came back to the stage, and then a piano was pulled before the footlights and Clermont smoothly played his "prelude."

As his listeners stood and applauded the boy beckoned to his pretty, young music teacher, Georgette Dionne, who left her front-row seat and took a bow at her pupil's side.

Robert Talbot, conductor of the orchestra and Dean of Laval University's faculty of music, described Clermont's performance as "brilliant—when he had the baton he knew exactly what he wanted from the musicians."

Too Much Homework Assailed by Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—More than two thousand high school students from four States, assembled at Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia recently for an open-house forum, condemned too much homework as an unnecessary adjunct of their education.

"Teachers who give us lots of homework don't understand that our outside interests are equally important with our school work," said a Maryland youth. The students represented 150 secondary schools in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

Naval Patrol Planes In Caribbean Maneuvers

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—Forty-eight naval patrol planes arrived at their Caribbean base for fleet maneuvers Jan. 23 after a nonstop flight from Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone. The planes flew from San Diego by way of Panama.

Demands Grow in France To Send Envoy to Franco

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—New demands on the French Government to send an envoy to Insurgent Spain arose today in Chamber of Deputies debate.

"The interests of France require neutrality," declared Deputy Xavier Vallat of the Republican Federation. "We should be represented at Burgas for the defense of our interests."

M. Vallat joined in a rising chorus of shouts against any French aid for the wavering Spanish Government forces defending Barcelona, now almost within sight of the Insurgent armies.

"I am of the same opinion as was Socialist Former Premier Léon Blum when he was in power," the Rightist Deputy said. "He decided then against intervention. He resisted those who demanded planes and guns for Spain, explaining intervention meant war."

Salvaging Attempt

The debate, which revolved at the start around Socialist and Communist appeals to save the Spanish Government, appeared to have veered definitely away from this course toward demands for France to salvage everything possible from an Insurgent victory.

This was understood to reflect the view of Premier Daladier's Government that it was too late to help the Spanish Government and that France must follow the lead of other European powers by sending a representative to Gen. Francisco Franco's capital.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet is expected to conclude the debate Jan. 26 with a statement of Government policy, followed by an address by Premier Daladier and a motion of confidence.

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Foreign Minister of Government Spain, who carried Barcelona's eleventh-hour appeal for help directly to the French Foreign Ministry Jan. 23, remained in Paris. Aides at the Spanish Embassy said he intended to leave shortly to resume his post.

Informed sources said the only result of his conversation with M. Bonnet was agreement of the French Government to permit refugees to come out of Catalonia into southern France.

Señor del Vayo asked specifically that the border be opened to thousands of civilians. Any request he advanced about troops was not made public. His request that France open the border to refugees put the Paris Government in a difficult position. Such hospitality would involve a large financial outlay. Refusal, on the other hand, would bring complaint from French Leftists and Barcelona sympathizers.

M. Bonnet had a surprise meeting with the German Ambassador, Count Johannes von Welczeck, at the Foreign Ministry, at which the agreement was said to have been reached.

Official circles guarded the Bonnet-von Welczeck interview with great secrecy, but sources close to the Government said an agreement had been reached by which M. Bonnet would guarantee in his speech on foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies Jan. 25 that France would stand by her policy of nonintervention in Spain.

Pressure on Italy

In return, the German Ambassador promised Chancellor Hitler would find some means of bringing Premier Mussolini of Italy, his axis partner, to terms with France.

As this meant no change in the policy to which France already had agreed under British pressure, diplomats considered it a rather one-sided victory for the French if no other problem was involved.

Since Herr Hitler is not in the habit of giving something for nothing, they speculated that perhaps France also had promised to extend de facto recognition to the Insurgent Regime by sending an agent to Burgos.

Cruiser to Aid Americans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—A Navy cruiser sped yesterday toward a Catalonian post, to be ready to aid Americans leaving Barcelona and adjoining territory because of the advance of General Francisco Franco's forces.

Navy Department officials said Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, had advised that his flagship Omaha would arrive at Caldetas, 24 miles north of Barcelona, today. The Omaha will be available for evacuating Americans in the Barcelona region if necessary, they said.

Department officials said no instructions for Admiral Lackey to go to Spain had been issued, but that he had full authority to act. Walter Thurston, American Chargé d'Affaires, has notified the State Department that the Embassy and Consulate staff were at Caldetas. He advised that other Americans could go there, either to proceed on to France by railroad or highway or to be embarked on ship.

No decision had been reached at the State Department yesterday as to whether the American Embassy should be moved again. It has been at Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, and now Caldetas. American Ambassador Claude G. Bowers has been at St. Jean de Lutz, France, since the outbreak of the civil war 2½ years ago.

Of the slightly more than 200 Americans in Barcelona and territory, only about 25 to 30 are of native birth. The others are of Filipino or Spanish origin. Of the native-born Americans, the attachés and clerks of the Embassy and Consulate number about 10, and the remainder is composed of newspaper men, bank, and telephone company employees and other businessmen.

Loyalists Send 'Lost Legion' To Haven in France

PERPIGNAN, France, Jan. 24 (AP)—The "Lost Legion" of foreign volunteers who formerly fought with the Spanish Government, including 104 Americans, were rushed from Barcelona toward the French border today before the advance of the Insurgent armies.

They got the designation "Lost Legion" because they were isolated for weeks in central Spain after being mustered out of the Government Army.

Their Finnish General, B. Jalender, chief of the International Military Commission superintending evacuation, said the group would cross into France tomorrow morning.

He said Barcelona authorities decided to send the Americans, 350 Canadians, and about 50 Englishmen to France by road rather than by sea.

Both the British cruiser Devonshire and the United States Omaha headed into Barcelona to take out refugees but General Jalender said that neither was authorized to take aboard the volunteers.

He explained money guaranteeing passage home for all was deposited in France several days ago, so they would not be hampered by French restrictions on refugees.

The Americans expected to sail on the President Harding, Jan. 26, and the Canadians then or shortly thereafter.

Roosevelt Names Progressive For I. C. C. Vacancy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Thomas R. Amlie of Elkhorn, Wis., Former Progressive Member of the House, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a term expiring Dec. 31, 1945.

Mr. Amlie would succeed a veteran Commission member, Balthasar H. Meyer, also a Wisconsinite. Mr. Meyer was appointed to the Commission by President Taft in 1911. His last term recently expired. Mr. Meyer is a Republican.

Mr. Amlie is an attorney. He served three full terms and part of another in the House.

Last September he was defeated by Herman L. Ekern for the Progressive nomination for the Senate from Wisconsin.

Mr. Amlie has been a leading advocate of realignment of political parties, and was elected in 1933 as National Chairman of the Farmer-Labor Political Federation at a conference in Chicago.

In July, 1935, he was named chairman of the American Commonwealth Federation, an organization formed to co-ordinate liberal groups throughout the country.

Mr. Amlie was graduated from the University of North Dakota and the University of Minnesota. He later obtained his law degree from the University of Wisconsin. He practiced law in Beloit and Elkhorn, Wis., before going to Congress in 1931 to fill a vacancy caused by the passing on of Henry Allen Cooper.

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Capital Out of 'Quake Zone Australian Aim in New Guinea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea—The visit of the Minister of External Affairs, Australia's war-time Prime Minister, William M. Hughes, to New Guinea has fixed the attention of this country on its vast undeveloped empire to the north.

Mr. Hughes, who traveled 6,000 miles in 10 days, went to New Guinea to investigate the site for Salamaua, the new capital, to succeed Rabaul, which was shattered by earthquake last year. He also surveyed the terrain, for which he is responsible, for the house of representatives.

The new capital is to cost $2,500,000. It is on the mainland, 400 miles southwest of Rabaul.

First moves of the Australian Government to prepare the way for transfer of the administrative center from Rabaul include the spending of $1,750,000 on new harbor works and $750,000 for building a road from Salamaua to the New Guinea gold fields.

An expert committee appointed by the Government proposed the new capital should be at Lae, 20 miles away, and that Salamaua should be the port, a plan which would have cost around $2,200,000. But in this estimate the committee did not include the cost of developing the new port, or of building a road from the coast to the gold fields, lack of which is argued to be the chief burden on development of the mines. The Government holds expansion of Salamaua port and a new highways network necessary no matter where the Capital is set.

Legislation will soon be passed giving the Federal Government guarantee to a loan raised to build the Salamaua-Wau roadway, and cost of the administrative transfer will be financed by arrangement between the Australian Government and the New Guinea Administration. There will be no compensation to firms which have to move their businesses from Rabaul. They can stay on there if they feel like it, but the Government figures that they will want to move anyway. The old Capital is not in New Guinea at all but in near-by New Britain.

By a Staff Artist

Change in New Guinea

Harbor and road projects are now being carried on at Salamaua, new capital to replace Rabaul, shattered by 1937 earthquake.

Action Reversed In Strachey Case

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, holding that the British writer, Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, had been improperly barred from entering this country, directed that he be given a hearing on the question of his admissibility. The Court reversed action of Federal Judge Edward A. Conger in dismissing a writ of habeas corpus obtained to bring about Mr. Strachey's release from Ellis Island, where he was detained awaiting deportation last September.

Mr. Strachey had obtained a visa at the American Consulate in London, but while he was en route to the United States, Vice-Consul James E. Callahan cabled the State Department he had revoked the visa on information that the writer was a Communist.

"There is no statutory provision, no regulation, and no decision empowering a Consul to revoke a visa which he had once granted and issued to an alien," the Appellate Court found. That question, it added, presented the sole issue before it.

Mystery in Crash Of Newest Bomber

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP)—High-ranking army officers sought a cause today for the crash and burning of the nation's newest light bomber which killed its test pilot and injured a French airman, whose presence on the ill-fated flight was mysteriously unexplained.

Douglas Aircraft Corporation, builder of the metal twin-engined tricycle-geared plane, admitted it was being groomed for War Department competition at Dayton, Ohio.

Company officials first gave an incorrect identity and then refused explanation as to why Paul Chemidlin, of the French Air Ministry, accompanied test pilot, John Cable, when the secretly-designed bomber took off yesterday.

After half an hour of difficult aerial maneuvers, Cable apparently cut one engine preparatory to climbing trials at half-power. From a low altitude, the plane fell into a steep vertical bank, seemingly out of control. Cable's parachute failed to open. Chemidlin stayed with the plane, and was dragged to safety before flames reached him.

Eden in Accord With Premier On British Defense

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his former Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, issued a common warning yesterday of dangers to Britain at home and abroad.

Mr. Chamberlain, in an Empire-wide radio address opening a recruiting drive for a huge volunteer home defense army, said his remarks did not mean he thought war was coming.

"But," he said, "we might be forced to take part in a war begun by others, or we might be attacked ourselves if the Government of some other country were to think we could not defend ourselves effectively."

Mr. Chamberlain appealed for the voluntary support of 50,000,000 Britons between the ages of 14 and 65 for the civil defense army. His address was in connection with issuance of the "National Service Guide" which outlines precise means of wartime service for all.

Eden Cites Franco Case

Mr. Eden, addressing his constituency at Coventry in a speech unconnected with the Chamberlain plea, said that if the Insurgents should win the Spanish civil war it would be "a foreign victory."

Discussing powerful armaments of the Insurgents, Mr. Eden said, "Everyone knows who provides this armament."

Not mentioning Italy or Germany, who have given aid to the Insurgents, Mr. Eden asked, "How can any of us deny that if Franco wins, his victory is a foreign victory?" He continued:

"The political independence and territorial integrity of Spain should be respected. No foreign power or powers should be allowed to establish themselves in Spain or Spanish possessions, and Spain should be truly free to determine its destiny.

Dictation Handicaps Peace

"The truth is that certain states, although pledged to nonintervention, are intervening on a scale they deem sufficient to ensure victory for General Franco, and what do they tell us?

"That if France dares to do even a fraction of what they are doing they will reconsider the situation—whatever that may mean. How can dictation of that kind provide the basis for true friendship?"

"The sooner the world understands that the democracies will neither be flustered nor browbeaten into the surrender of their own rights, just the better for all concerned."

He then outlined his thesis and said that Spanish political freedom was even more important in these days of submarines and airplanes than it was a hundred years ago.

"In the light of these reflections," he declared, "who can fail to be gravely disturbed at recent events?"

Must Be Prepared

Mr. Chamberlain in discussing the plan of the "National Service Guide" said in part:

"The better prepared we are to defend ourselves and to resist attack the less likely it is that any aggressor will try an adventure in which the chances of success would be so unpromising. Modern war is not like wars of the past.

"The development of air forces has deprived us of our old island security and in our case, as in the case of continental countries, the civilians would be the victims of attack as much as soldiers, sailors and airmen.

"Indeed they might very likely be the first victims.

"For that reason if we wish to protect our civilian population in time of war we must prepare necessary organization in time of peace.

"More than that, we must train it in peace for there will be no time to train after war starts.

"Therefore you will see that our scheme is just one of common prudence and just as necessary for our safety as battleships or guns or airplanes, though not meaning any more than they do that war is bound to come soon or even at all."

Rublee to Resume Talks With Reich

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Intergovernmental Refugee Committee yesterday authorized its American director, George Rublee, to return to Berlin to resume negotiations for emigration of Jews from Germany.

He had come here for a meeting of the refugee organization's steering committee after having conferred with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in Berlin until the German financial expert recently was removed.

Brooklyn WPA Projects To Cost $31,831,561

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Approval of Works Progress Administration projects in Brooklyn costing $31,831,561 was announced by Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local administrator, here Jan. 21. Plans for these projects were drafted by WPA engineers in cooperation with Mayor La Guardia, Governor Lehman, and Federal officials as a part of Colonel Somervell's city-wide engineering program for 1939.

The program is expected to provide 333,970 men-months of labor, for which the WPA will be called upon to pay out $24,315,472. The projects call for grading, flagging, curbing, and paving; renovation and replacement of sewers and demolition of old buildings; park and playground development, landscaping, and building renovations.

McLarty Named in Canada As Postmaster General

OTTAWA—Norman A. McLarty, Liberal Member of Parliament for Essex West (Ontario), Jan. 23 was named Postmaster General succeeding J. C. Elliott, who has resigned from the Cabinet for personal reasons. J. A. MacKinnon, Liberal Member of Parliament for Edmonton West, was named Minister without portfolio.

Stable Mates

Wide World

A Matter of Curiosity

Dobbin gingerly lowers his head to examine at close range the little ball of white and black slowly coming out of his stable. It turned out to be a new friend, one of the stable kittens.

Britain to Call 'Overalls Army'

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Great Britain announced plans for an industrial "overalls army" of more than 6,000,000 men today.

The Government through the Ministry of Labor called the scheme one of "selective recruitment," by which workmen between 18 and 64 would in wartime be placed in "reserved occupations"—the munitions, defense, and public service industries.

The list takes in about half the male working population of the country, but roughly 3,000,000 are over 45. Only about one in five of men aged 18 to 25 is affected.

Omitted are most grades of clerical workers, workers in the building trades, warehousemen, porters, packers, storekeepers, entertainment groups, salesmen, hotel and restaurant workers, and general laborers.

The Labor Office pamphlet said the men would be reserved for "armaments, agriculture, textiles, essential public services, food manufacture and distribution."

Most of the working population not placed in the reserve group is eligible for military service. The announcement followed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeal last night for volunteers in a civil defense army. To further this latter move 20,000,000 copies of the Government's "National Service Handbook" are to be distributed to British householders by the Post Office.

The handbook is a "ready reference guide" for Britons who are not on the "reserved occupations schedule" but who nevertheless may want to volunteer for Air Raid Precautions organizations, auxiliary police, fire brigades, first aid, farm work, coast guard, or mercantile marine work. It gives details of age limits, service, and how to apply for enlistment.

Masaryk Warns Democracies

TORONTO (CP)—Jan Masaryk, son of the man who founded the modern republic of Czechoslovakia, in his first address in Canada, Jan. 22, warned democracies of the world that compromise was of no further use and that they must now decide as to how far they safely can make further concessions to dictators.

Speaking at the fourth assembly of the Canadian Jewish Congress, the former Czechoslovak Ambassador to London said that democracies had come to the parting of the ways. He said he was not bitter but "just sorry" about the pact of Munich whereby Germany was ceded a portion of Czechoslovakia.

"If what has been done has laid the foundation for a true peace, I am happy that my little country was the one to make the supreme sacrifice," he said. "If not, God have mercy on us all. If Munich was worthwhile, it must be proven soon.

"As yet there are no signs that it is worthwhile. The prime minister of England, before I left England, said: 'I am still waiting for the first gesture from the other side.'

"Democracy is not a matter of electioneering," he said. "It is the freedom of the human soul and we must defend it if our civilization is to survive. . . . Twenty years ago we went about chanting that the world had been made safe for democracy. Where is it now? In half of Europe its principles are lost, trampled under heavy, goose-stepping totalitarian boots."

He said he would be criticized by some for speaking on behalf of Jewry.

"But when I speak for the Jews, I speak for my own people and the whole idea of freedom," he said. "Jews are not alone in being persecuted. There are lots of us.

"You were the first because the new-fashioned heroes of Europe took the line of least resistance and vented their spleen on the Jews as a people because they are the least able to defend themselves.

"My country, too, is suffering. But they have one great advantage. There are nearly 10,000,000 of them and they are huddled together. They can suffer together, pray together and hope together. The Jews are scattered down the highways of the world."

Masaryk address in New York City on Page 1.

Women on Juries: N. C. Move Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Efforts to enable women to sit on juries in North Carolina have been announced by A. A. Tarlton, Charlotte lawyer, who said that a constitutional amendment was needed to effect the reform.

The State Constitution provides that "good and lawful men" shall make up juries, it was explained. However, action by the Legislature is considered possible, and Mr. Tarlton indicated he would discuss it with legislators.

Should the Legislature be unable to remedy the situation a Statewide referendum may be undertaken to amend the constitution.

The "good and lawful men" phrase appears to apply only to criminal courts, and it is believed that women now have the right as jurors in civil cases.

Work Standards Act Works Well In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A helpful achievement in the operation of its Industrial Standards Act is recorded by Saskatchewan, though the Province is mainly agricultural. This act, passed in 1937, provides for the establishment of amicable agreements between employees and employers in any industry in the Province covering wages, working hours, and working conditions. Though 1937 was the year of the act's passage, 1938 was the first full year of operation.

On Jan. 1, 1939, more than 1,000 workers in 15 different industries at 11 points in Saskatchewan were enjoying the protection of the act. Twenty-eight schedules embodying the employee-employer agreements were in effect.

Classes of employees benefiting by these agreements included barbers, beauticians, carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters, bricklayers, dairy employees, bakery workers, dry cleaning employees, dray and storage workers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, show repairers, taxi drivers, stationary engineers and jewelers' employees. Workers in all Saskatchewan cities and most of the larger towns were represented in this roster.

The primary purpose of the act is to protect workers from exploitation, but the Government takes no initial action to effect agreements, leaving that up to the industry itself. Both employees and employers get together, thresh out what they want in their agreement, and then notify the Government of their desire for an agreement. The Government sponsors a final meeting at which a formal agreement is drawn up.

This agreement may run at the pleasure of the crown or for one year. Working conditions may not, of course, run counter to provisions of the Minimum Wage Act of the Province.

After an agreement is struck, the industry forms an advisory board, representative of both employees and employers, to handle internal affairs and troubles of the industry.

Officials of the Provincial Department of Labor report that all of the schedules in effect are working well and there is apparent satisfaction with them. Constantly growing are the number of agreements.

While 1,000 employees may seem to be a comparatively small number in relation to the total number of workers in Saskatchewan, it must be remembered that farm workers are not included, nor are railroad employees. Coal miners' organization comes under a Coal Mining Industry Act.

Czechs Cling to Democracy Despite Ties With Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—While the Munich accord brought almost complete dislocation to Czechoslovakia's economy, there has been a significant difference in the manner in which the various elements of the Republic have met the sudden disaster. The Ruthenians of the East, mainly poor peasants, have been kept in a disturbed condition owing to the dispute with Poland and Hungary. The Slovaks, strongly Roman Catholic, have swung toward Fascism. But the Czechs, who had formed the backbone of the Republic have lost little of their taste for the democratic tradition.

Despite the necessity imposed upon the Government of maintaining good relations with National Socialist Germany, the Czech public has accepted the situation, realizing that no other alternative is open to them, surrendering little of the Democratic ideals that they exemplified during the 20 years of the Republic and cherished during the 300 years of subjection to the Hapsburgs. The National Labor Party, which forms the Opposition in Parliament, has not yet launched into any outspoken affirmation of its stand as the remaining stronghold of the old democracy, but its continued existence gives a measure of encouragement to the great democracy of the Czech public.

Good Discipline Maintained

Despite the disillusionment and the staggering blow inflicted by Munich, the country and its government continued along a deliberate, well-thought-out plan which in itself gave testimony to the inner strength of this people. No windows were broken, no foreigners, (not even Frenchmen, against whom the bitterest feelings were entertained in October last) could complain of being molested, and there were no ugly scenes such as occur often in the western democracies, on far less provocation.

Those people who thought that this nation might seek an outlet for its disillusionment in bloody revolution or in the persecution of any one section of the population, on racial or political lines, were mistaken. Everything remained calm, and, instead both leaders and led turned at once to the important task of reconstruction, in the conviction that here lay there first duty.

The result has been that despite the great territorial and economic losses which Czechoslovakia has suffered, there was no run on the bank, no currency panic. This has resulted materially in a maintenance of more or less normal conditions, with retail prices remaining firm and though fuel is somewhat dear, because of transport difficulties, the general standard of living still continues higher than that in the Reich.

A Real Slav State

If the Czech sees a bright spot in recent events it is that now this Republic has become, as nearly as it can ever hope to be under the abnormal racial conditions of Central Europe, a real Slav state. The proportion of non-Slavs here is only 7 per cent and now from the racial viewpoint, Czechs and Slovaks and Ruthenes (as long as Germany allows them to remain in Czechoslovakia) are free to develop their own independent culture, subject to German political and weltanschauliche control. But here lies one of the greatest problems of the future.

The Slovaks have entered upon a political path which may lead far away from the democratic basis upon which federal co-operation is alone possible. Their strong totalitarian tendencies and anti-Jewish activities, coupled with a desire to think only in terms of the "Slovak nation" present a difficult problem to the new unity which the Speaker of the Czechoslovak National Assembly was thinking of when he addressed the newly-elected President in the words: "Mr. President, you are elected by a quite exceptional unanimity of this Assembly. The nation has not forgotten recent events. We want to start a new life of national unity!"

Churches Charging Fees Must Pay Tax to Reich

BERLIN (AP)—The Reich Finanzhof, highest taxation authority, has ruled that churches henceforth must pay income tax on admission fees collected from the public for viewing interiors—a "purely commercial" venture, according to Finanzhof, not connected with regular church functions.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

In the News and on the Air—With the PTA

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How the PTA Tells the World About Its Work and Aims

Parent-Teacher Groups, Local and State, Are Proving That Their Work Is News. Radio Programs Popular

You and the PTA—8

By Karla V. Parker

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Parent-teacher work is so well established in most communities that it becomes unnecessary to seek publicity, as such, for the organization. Rather, our efforts should be directed toward supplying our fellow citizens with interpretative information about our work," says Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, former president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in the introduction to the helpful and instructive book for publicity chairman called "Parent-Teacher Publicity."

Probably the place to begin with this "interpretive information" is with the newspapers, and it would seem advisable occasionally to drop in upon the news editor, himself, and especially the editor to whom the regular publicity will go. In the larger city, which has a number of Parent-Teacher organizations, this contact probably will be made by the publicity chairman for the council; but in smaller communities it may be done by the local chairman herself. Added to the fact that the editor, if you are brief and tactful, will appreciate your desire to carry on your work in accordance with his methods and policies, he may be able to make clear to you the type of material which he wants. Moreover, you may be able to lessen a bit the editor's feeling that you belong to the society columns rather than the regular news pages.

Pictures and Reader Interest

There just isn't any reason why, with proper approach, every good parent-teacher meeting shouldn't furnish an acceptable story. Someone has said, a little inaccurately it would seem, that if an organization has a good program, the publicity will take care of itself; but the best program in the world can be made very dull by poor reporting.

In "News Handbook for Press Committees," by Louise Funston Shields, quoted in "Parent Teacher Publicity," Mrs. Shields says: "Remember reader-interest! The newspaper, in order to exist, must hold its subscribers. What is propaganda for even so worthy a cause as education, philanthropy, patriotism, or national good will, must clothe itself in a mantle of reader-interest." Then she goes on to say, in the words of the Chinese proverb, "One picture is worth a thousand words. . . . Adapt the photographic illustrations to the policy of each newspaper. Adapt word pictures to supplement, or substitute, for photographs." Parent-teacher associations seem in general to be lacking in the recognition of the effectiveness of "visual aids" about which one hears so much lately.

Parent-Teacher Week

Probably the most intensive piece of publicity that is carried on by parent-teacher associations is in connection with "Parent-Teacher Week," which is observed by many of the states, usually early in October. Its purpose is twofold: To interpret the parent-teacher association to the public, and to gain support for its projects, both designed to increase an informed membership. The newspapers on the whole are co-operative at such times, both in news and editorial columns.

The Greenwich (Conn.) Council of Parent-Teachers Associations put on a complete campaign of publicity in 1938, planned the preceding June, to be carried on throughout the whole month of October. A series of articles emphasizing national, state, country, and city backgrounds, aims, and achievements, were published. During the designated week, local unit publicity chairmen contributed articles to four newspapers, both county and city, including those published weekly as well as daily.

Weekly and Regional Papers

Weekly papers which go into rural areas seem to be responsive to good parent-teacher publicity. However in some states other provision is made for news from rural areas. In Colorado, for example, county chairmen submit information to the state publicity chairman, who in turn writes a news column for the Denver Post, which has a very wide state circulation. Mississippi's sixteen district publicity chairmen cover the state through releases to the newspapers in their localities; this, in addition to the local news. Mrs. Lawrence Lowrey, state president, says, "You can scarcely see any paper, whether daily or weekly, that does not have some PTA news in it."

Radio is rapidly becoming an important factor in parent-teacher yearly agenda. Two types of publicity result from this practice. Many stations carry announcements of activities, and through these both state and local items reach the public. This is true of the Homemaker's Hour, which gives the Wisconsin Congress two spots during the week and permit them to reach large listening groups of farm women with information about PTA programs. In addition to this type are the regular broadcasts, sponsored sometimes by the state congress but often by city groups over stations which reach rather limited areas. Michigan has at least six of these, all of them doing an excellent piece of community education.

Family Life Forum

One of the outstanding state radio programs is the "Family Life Radio Forum" with which the Oklahoma State Congress co-operates along with other agencies. The program is put on by the University of Oklahoma, with the assistance of the United States Office of Education. It is under the direction of Miss Alice Sowers, Professor of Family Life Education, well known to parent-teacher people all over the country. "Listening Groups" have been formed throughout the state and a program of real importance is being carried on.

The National Congress, co-operating with the United States Department of Education and the Works Progress Administration, has a weekly dramatic skit, based on parent-child relationships, "The Wings of the Martins." It is interesting, helpful, and amusing.

This is a Tuesday series of 12 articles.

Objects of Parent-Teacher Associations

TO PROMOTE the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community.
TO RAISE the standards of home life.
TO SECURE adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth.
TO BRING into closer relation the home and the school that parents and teachers may co-operate intelligently in the training of the child.
TO DEVELOP between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social, and spiritual education.

National Bylaws, Article II, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The Grand Rapids Council of Parent-Teacher Associations on the Air. Here It Is Giving One of Its Weekly Broadcasts Over WOOD From the Farm Festival in the Civic Auditorium. The Script Presented a Chatty Résumé of the Parent-Education Institute Held Every November in Ann Arbor Under the Joint Sponsorship of the Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers and the University of Michigan.

DENVER P.-T. A. TO HEAR
ON 'RACE RELATIONS'
P.-T. A. MEMBERSHIP IS 'GOING TO SCHOOL'
HOME, SCHOOL LINKS SUGGESTED BY P.-T. A.
Speakers Discuss Place Of Radio, Movies In Education
Role of Home in Community Studied by Parent-Teachers
Parent, Teacher Activity Urged

A Few Proofs That Parent-Teacher Activities Can Be News.

'Reading for Others' as a Motive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reading for the sake of sharing is a fine idea, and according to our first speaker it evidently works in both directions. So, if some of you find it difficult to keep up your interest in foreign affairs, in national developments or in the fine arts, perhaps you can drum up a good reason for doing so for someone else. For example, to help improve the family conversation at dinner, or to share with a friend who wishes as much as you do, to widen his or her horizons.—Chairman.

New York

Dear Chairman:

You are asking for Monitor readers' ideas in connection with educating themselves, through reading the Monitor.

For many years I have appreciated the value of our newspaper. It has left the "dark cloud" of "lack of education" far behind; for any day we can glean from its pages knowledge to share with others.

Reading for others has been a helpful thought, for, as you gather the thoughts between the pages, you retain them more readily if you think some friend may be helped by the suggestion. This proves that we are channels or reflectors.

Then, to go and do, as we are helped by the suggestion in the Monitor, makes us always conscious of the next step, when we find it in our newspaper. For instance, it was necessary for me to organize a parent education group in another city. In turning to this paper I found excellent material. From that time to this, all ideas helpful to such a group, seem to "come to meet me" as I read.

Since that experience I find myself working with a boys' club, attending adult education groups, interested in lectures, and newspaper forums.

Then, when I pick up our ever faithful paper, which "blesses all," I read with interest more and more, because it, so much, is a part of daily experience. (Mrs.) M. T.

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Hobbies as Handclasps

England

Dear Editor:

At last I am availing myself of the Round Table's letter exchange. It is a very useful function of the Monitor's and must help international friendship considerably. I am interested in the Hobby Series; it is fun hearing about other people's activites which show that underneath an apparently national culture we are all very much alike, too much alike to waste time in misunderstanding and therefore disliking one another. Handicraft hobbies are potent friendship makers; for the genuine appreciator of good work forgets personality and sees only the artist. I am very grateful for the Youth Round Table. I look forward to it from one Tuesday to the next.

(Miss) M. S.

We Hear From Perth

Western Australia

Dear Fellow Round Tablers:

After sitting in silence at many Round Table meetings, I feel it is quite time I gave a little in return for all I have received.

Especially interesting has been the news of Study groups in various places. It may interest those people to know that here in Perth, is a growing group of young people who, really desiring to live up to the best ideals of citizenship, decided to come together to share and discuss many things, and thus widen their knowledge and understanding of this interesting world we live in today.

We ("girls" of all ages) meet during the winter months on an average of once a fortnight. Though we do not use the Monitor exclusively for our information, it always happens that a large part of our material is gleaned from its pages. Sometimes we decide on a definite subject; sometimes on "items of interest" or "miscellaneous." One evening we each contributed something about a country, and our travels encircled the globe. During the recent time of big problems in Europe, our subject, most appropriately, was "peace." So grateful were we for the encouragement and assurance expressed, we decided our next subject should be "gratitude," and that meeting brought out the joys of sharing and giving.

Our group has consisted of "girls only," just until some of us overcame difficulties of speaking before others. But we feel the time has now come to include young men, who we find are equally interested in the affairs of today.

Each one of us has something to give. Let us pass on the good things in ever widening circles of good will and understanding. I feel certain that through correspondence links, leading often to happy meetings, we can do much towards the realization of world peace.

I would be glad to correspond with people in other parts of the world, and perhaps it will help if I add that my pet hobbies are music and stamp collecting, though I am ready to be interested in other subjects too.

With best wishes to Round Table activities.

(Miss) A. E. T.

We are often asked if we have Round Tablers in certain of the non-English-speaking countries, such as Poland, Rumania, Brazil, Norway, China. From many countries we have not yet heard, and, of course, would like to hear. If you live in any of these lands, and will write the Round Table a short interesting letter we can use in one of our "meetings," we are reasonably sure that you will receive letters from present Round Tablers who are eager to make friends with young people out across the world. And the Round Table would welcome you, too.

Cheerio . . .

—Chairman.

Full Free Schooling Provided to Every Older Child in Great Britain According to New Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Every boy and girl in Britain—following the example already set in the United States—is to be given facilities to acquire "secondary" education, as nearly as possible, of uniformly good quality, suited to his or her capacity.

How soon this great measure of intellectual liberation can take effect depends upon the speed with which a detailed scheme already drawn up for the British Government, proves able to be implemented.

This scheme is the outcome of five years' continued work upon the part of the Government's "Consultative Committee on Secondary Education." It has now been published here in the form of an official volume containing 477 closely printed pages, and signed by high authorities in the British educational world, with Mr. Will Spens, as chairman.

New Type of Technical School

The recommendations of the report are detailed and intricate, but they are based upon certain clearly defined fundamentals. One is to bring up to a uniform standard of excellence alike in actual educational value and in public esteem, the whole heterogeneous series of existing secondary schools together with new types of "technical high schools" that the committee advises should be founded.

"We consider it of great importance," the committee says, "that everything possible should be done to secure parity of status for grammar schools, technical high schools, and modern schools. . . . Parity of schools in the secondary stage so generally advocated by our witnesses and regarded by us as essential. . . . Parity among schools in the secondary stage so that they will differ only in the kind of education they provide to meet the different abilities and interests of the pupils."

Pushing Up The Leaving Age

Another recommendation is to reduce the sizes to common dimensions of all classes in secondary schools. A third recommendation is to the effect that, as soon as national finances permit, grammar schools like modern schools should cease to charge fees. A fourth is that "a minimum leaving age of 16 years if not immediately attainable, . . . must even now be envisaged as inevitable."

The new technical high schools which the report proposes to form are to provide practical as contrasted with literary education between the ages of 11 and 16.

Throughout the whole of the secondary institutions the study of English and English subjects would be the core of the curriculum. Each school would have a "careers master," also a regular "tutorial system." There would also be compulsory inspection which would be extended "without further delay" to all private schools.

Adjusted to Needs Of Locality

The formation of "the highest degree of individual development," of which a pupil is capable is laid down as the object of any curriculum. Exactly what a curriculum is to comprise is to depend partly upon the location of any particular school. One located in an agricultural district for example would pay particular attention to farming.

The committee thinks there should be greater freedom of choice for individual candidates between the different subjects of examination, and regards a reduction in the content of the examination syllabuses as essential. Eventually, school records might, it suggests, be taken into consideration in the award of certificates.

The committee points out also that the reforms it presses for are no slight matter since the very future of democracy must depend on the enlightenment of the education which the citizens receive.

E. C. C.

A series of articles on this subject will be published on the Education Page at an early date.

Oxford's Oldest Hall Bids For Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, which is the oldest institution in any university in the world for the education of undergraduates, is appealing for funds to carry on the increased work resulting from its steadily growing popularity. This appeal is supported by the heads of both American and British universities, while the authorities of the University of Paris have sent their most cordial good wishes.

St. Edmund Hall is unique. Nothing like it survives anywhere else in the world. It is the sole representative left of a system of education which centuries ago was widespread and flourishing. It is itself prosperous in everything except money. In 1913 it had 45 undergraduates in residence; today it has 147. On the fees paid by these students it depends for its maintenance.

Has No Endowment

All the colleges of Oxford have endowments, in the form of lands, houses, trusts, and investments, which yield them incomes ranging from £14,600 a year at Worcester College to £112,800 at Christ Church. Their combined annual revenues are estimated at £800,000. But St. Edmund Hall has no endowments. It is finding the competition very difficult to meet. It needs gifts that will bring in at least £5,000 a year.

St. Edmund Hall was founded in the thirteenth century, and is associated with the site of the house in which lived St. Edmund of Abingdon, the first Oxford man to become Archbishop of Canterbury. Formerly undergraduates lived in Halls, the colleges being centers of post-graduate study. There were other Halls than St. Edmund's, such as Broadgates Hall, which became Pembroke College, and Hart Hall, which became Hertford College; but none survives today, either at Oxford or at any other university whether in Great Britain or on the continent.

Because of Its Excellence

St. Edmund Hall itself still exists only because of the excellence of the work that it has done during the last 60 years. When the Royal Commission on Oxford sat in 1877, four Halls survived—New Inn Hall, St. Alban Hall, St. Mary Hall, and St. Edmund. It was resolved that they were anachronisms, and decided that they should be amalgamated with certain colleges at the next vacancy in their principalships. St. Edmund Hall was designated to become absorbed into Queen's College.

The other three disappeared according to the Commission's plan, but when in 1903 the office of head of St. Edmund Hall fell vacant, the university's admiration for the work of the Hall was so great that royal permission was received for its continuance as a separate entity.

The Great Thing

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Why Not Take Up Conchology?

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lament not if you live far from the edge of the briny deep, for if you long to collect shells your location inland need not prove a detriment. Indeed, I have found that the inland shells, both univalves and bivalves, are every bit as fascinating and colorful as those which hail from the sea.

What shell from the ocean, for instance, can match the lustrous iridescence that belongs to the Giant Winged Shell, Propterea alata? Again, what can match the fragile beauty of Lymnaea stagnalis, a giant pond snail found in the Niagara River close by my home?

Do you seek adventure? Would you like to know a little of the strange folk that inhabit the world right around us? Does the beauty of nature capture your eye with her grace and symmetry? If so, conchology is the hobby for you, for it offers all of these things. Try to join a shell group for then the more advanced students can instruct the beginner as to where to find shells that delight the heart of a collector. In the club to which I belong Miss Thelma Berner and Mr. Clifford Blakeslee inform the beginning student in the finer points of the natural science, which comes in good stead later.

No expensive equipment is necessary for the furtherance of this hobby, an important feature. A pair of rubber boots or wading shoes comes in handy in case you seek water snails and clams, small boxes containing cotton batting to protect your more fragile shells, a strainer, glass jars, an assortment of small vials and capsules for diminutive shells and a dip net are all that a beginner need trouble himself with, other things can be added later when found necessary.

Meet Physa Gyrina, the Quaint Left-Handed Snail Often Used in Aquariums.

There are a number of ways to display your collection to the best advantage. Penny match boxes, covered with cellophane, do nicely for small shells, also old spool cabinets and deep set picture frames can be employed. For pretentious collections cabinets and show cases can be used to good advantage.

Reference work forms a part of the true collector's plan in developing this hobby to its best extent. The libraries of local scientific institutions should be consulted but it must be borne in mind that there are certain angles which only experience can clear up.

There is something altogether fascinating about this hobby; it has the excitement of a gold hunt and your facilities are sharpened by hunting for the shells on land or in the water to add to your collection. Local forms can be as engrossing as marine shells, so do not delay but join a conchologist group in the vicinity and open wide the portals to adventure. W. H. A.

This column runs the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Make Worthy Friends

Your friends are your larger family. From among them one chooses wife or husband, business and professional associates. Wide friendships enrich character. Form a few selected friendships among people wiser than you. In youth have friends among older people; in later years, young friends. Youth has need of age and age has need of youth. Choose your friends with care. Prefer people for what they are, not what they have. One tends to become like his friends and to be judged by them. Avoid attaching to yourself as friends persons who are intemperate, avaricious, extravagant, or ungrateful. Our friends are a part of our larger selves. We identify ourselves with their happiness and seek to be worthy of their friendship. These higher loyalties make life significant. They ennoble life and furnish comfort and happy memories for our later years.—Joy Elmer Morgan.

College Film Center

The College Film Center, a distribution agency for school- and teacher-produced educational films which are especially adapted to the senior-high-school, normal-school, and college levels, has recently been established at 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago. Wesley Greene is the executive director, and a number of outstanding educators have agreed to serve as an advisory board in the selection of films for distribution. This organization operates on a non-profit basis for 50 per cent of the gross rentals, and at present carries more than 100 instructional units in various fields. A catalogue of films now available is being distributed to interested persons.

—From The News Letter, Ohio State University.

Collecting the Large Pond Snail, Lymnaea Stagnalis, Among the Weeds Near the Shore of Niagara River at La Salle, N. Y. Note the Long-Handled Net and Other Simple Equipment.

Exhibit on the Soviet Union Available to Schools

A general exhibit on the Soviet Union under the 1936 Constitution for use in educational institutions in the United States will be available during the 1938-1939 season through the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union. The exhibit covers government, rights of citizens, heavy industry, light industry, transportation, agriculture, labor, and defense. Further information regarding the exhibit may be secured from the American Russian Institute, 56 West 45th Street, New York City.

—News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

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See also
Saturday's Education Page
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News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For commercial air lines and Government services to quit a field which has large investments in facilities and equipment, would appear to cause disadvantage, yet the Union Air Terminal, in Burbank, Calif., is making plans to become a center of private flying when the air lines move to Los Angeles Municipal Airport sometime in 1940.

Paramount reasons of safety dictated the change in fields in Los Angeles rather than any dissatisfaction with management. Actually the field is owned by United Air Lines, which uses it as a base for its San Francisco and San Diego services. Transcontinental and Western Air and Western Air Express also use the field.

The facilities of the Government and private agencies will be preserved to accommodate the growing demands of private fliers for adequate hangar and traffic needs. The field now has the A1A rating, the Civil Aeronautics Authority's highest for complete servicing and ground facilities, second highest for landing area, and highest for lighting. It contains 240 acres, with a five-finger runway all paved, intersecting at the center of the field.

The Government Weather Bureau, C. A. A. teletype service, and radio and traffic controls, will of necessity have to be moved when the air lines depart. Burbank's administration building maintains a 24-hour telephone and wire service, a public address system, offices, and a restaurant. One of the prides of Dudley M. Steele, President of the terminal, is seafood caught in the Northwest served at the restaurant there, the only restaurant, he believes, so doing in the Los Angeles area.

Dutch Line to West Indies

As a first step toward establishment of a trans-Atlantic air service from The Netherlands to its West Indies colonies, the K. L. M.-Royal Netherlands Airlines is preparing a weekly air service between Amsterdam and Lisbon.

The Amsterdam-Lisbon line is to be inaugurated in the summer of 1939. As soon as this line has been established, an extension to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, across the Southern Atlantic, is to be put into operation. The different stations along the air route are now in course of preparation.

The Portuguese Government has expressed appreciation of these plans and has promised its co-operation in Portuguese territories on the route to Paramaribo.

British Plans Expand

Plans for a British "all-red" air route around the world are now taking definite shape.

It has been announced that Imperial Airways are to start their trans-Atlantic airmail service in May of this year. The service is to be flown with the new 53,000-pound "Cabot"-class flying boats.

R. A. Winbush of the technical staff of the Imperial Airways has been sent to Australia and New Zealand with the object of surveying possible bases in the Pacific. Before long it is hoped Imperial Airways, with the co-operation of Australian companies, will be flying from Canada to New Zealand and Australia. It will be remembered that in 1938 the British and American Governments came to an agreement for the joint use of the Ellice Island group in the Pacific, which boasts one of the finest natural seaplane harbors in the world.

The first leg of this route is being opened at Easter, when the service from Australia to New Zealand comes into operation. The crossing from Sydney to Auckland is to take about 10 hours by the new 21-ton modified-Empire flying boats. The Southampton to Auckland airway is to be the longest in the world, having a total distance of 14,500 miles.

With regard to the trans-Atlantic service, there is at first to be only one service a week, but before the end of the summer, Imperial Airways say they hope to be flying two services a week, which will continue all the year round, employing both seaplanes and land planes.

Captain A. S. Wilcockson, who was decorated in the New Year's Honors List, has been appointed manager of the Atlantic division. Captain Wilcockson has already made six Atlantic crossings. He has five other pilots under his command, three of them flying-boat pilots and two land-plane pilots.

South Seas Sounded

Mr. Winbush carried echo-sounding apparatus to survey flying-boat bases for a British trans-Pacific service.

The echo-sounding gear is so sensitive that it has shown the presence beneath the water of hippopotamuses, crocodiles, and fish. In the lagoons of Pacific atolls, it will show the presence of sand banks, jagged coral, and other dangers to the hulls of flying-boats. The regulation draft for flying-boats is 4 feet 6 inches, but for take-offs and landings they require greater depths.

From Auckland, the New Zealand terminal of the trans-Tasman flying-boat service to be operated by Imperial Airways, Qantas Empire Airways, and Union Airways (the operating companies nominated by the British, Autralian, and New Zealand Governments respectively), Mr. Winbush went to the Fiji Islands and will later visit various other small islands in that region.

The Sydney-Auckland crossings will begin with early morning departures from both terminals. After the service has been in operation a few months, it is likely, according to Qantas Empire Airways Flight Superintendent Lester J. Brian, that night services will be substituted. On night crossings, passengers will retire to their berths soon after leaving Sydney and wake up in Auckland for breakfast.

Bocher Prize Goes To Dr. von Neumann

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

The coveted Bocher prize in mathematics recently was awarded to Prof. John von Neumann of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., for his fundamental researches on "almost-periodic functions in groups."

A periodic function is the mathematical method of describing a situation which repeats itself regularly. For example, alternating electricity goes through the same cycle of pulses sixty times each second, which means that the amount of current is a periodic function of the time.

Professor von Neumann found essentially new classes of almost-periodic functions and applied to these new functions the powerful mathematical tools used to analyze ordinary periodic functions.

Tydings Assails Slum Housing As U. S. Money Loss

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings criticized the Federal slum clearance program Jan. 21 and at a meeting of publishers from Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, warned that country editors were missing a "great opportunity" in their failure to inquire more closely into the slum clearance programs as well as other Governmental affairs and editorialize on national economic policies.

Using the slum clearance program as one of several examples of what he said were "missed opportunities" Maryland's senior Senator, a survivor of a New Deal "purge" last November, said there were details of the housing program which "not more than 1,000 people in the whole country" and only about "one-third of the Senate" know about.

Specifically, he referred to provisions in the housing law requiring the Government to contract for 60 years to pay part of the rent of low income groups moved into Federally financed low-cost housing developments.

He asserted that in the next 60 years, the Nation must pay, under the present law, a grand total of $2,400,000,000 as part rent on the low-cost homes.

$10,000,000 Worth Of New N. C. Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—New industrial plants representing a combined value of more than $10,000,000 located in North Carolina during the first eight months of 1938, it was announced here, following a survey by J. T. Anderson, industrial engineer for the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Numerically, the total number of new plants was 92, while additions were built to 53 already in operation. This means an increased consumption of North Carolina's raw materials, in addition to the placing on pay rolls of many more workers, it was pointed out.

"None of these plants was lured to North Carolina with promises of tax exemptions, free buildings, or any other 'baits,'" Mr. Anderson said. "These new industries located in North Carolina because of natural advantages, including an abundance of raw materials, proximity to markets, climate conducive to year-round work, and other features. An adequate supply of native-born labor also was a factor," he asserted.

Oil Reorganization Planned in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—President Cardenas announced plans Jan. 21 to reorganize and centralize the petroleum industry the Government expropriated in March, 1938.

The President's order, sent to sections of various petroleum unions, said Enrique Calderon, head of the Presidential Board of Surveys, would direct a commission on reorganization.

President Cardenas said the study would seek fulfillment of the Government's obligation to workers. This indicated an economy move.

When the Government took over the industry, it inherited also an obligation to increase wages by 26,000,000 pesos (about $5,000,000) yearly—an increase at which the oil companies balked; resulting in the expropriation.

While the Government already has increased basic wage rates to some extent, oil men maintain the actual earnings of workers were reduced by lack of overtime work.

Rival Unions Seek Harmony in Strike

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Efforts to establish harmony among rival unions at three strike-bound Wilkes-Barre newspapers brought labor leaders to a conference here Jan. 23 while Guildsmen and publishers negotiated at Wilkes-Barre.

Shortly after residents of the Luzerne County community received their first local paper—the Sunday Independent—to resume publication since a strike began last October, Secretary of Labor and Industry Lewis G. Hines announced a parley would be held here.

The jurisdictional controversy among the unions at the three dailies "revolves around the question who represents who" in negotiations with the publishers, Mr. Hines said. He explained the American Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) and American Federation of Labor unions pressed rival claims to represent "white collar" workers other than editorial staff members.

Origin of Rice

Rice is a development of a wild plant native to India and parts of Australia.

Chile's Italian Planes Faulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The first batch of nine Nardi airplanes supplied by Italy to the Chilean Army Air Force contained "defects of manufacture" and indicated "employment of low grade materials," declared the official report of a technical commission set up by the Government to investigate a series of accidents to the Italian machines and to appease public and service misgivings.

The Nardi were the first machines to be delivered under contracts totalling $450,000, divided between Germany and Italy, in accordance with Chile's aerial rearmament program. The orders were placed in these countries after a buying commission made an inspection tour of European countries. It did not visit the United States, whence competition ensued. The issue was afterwards raised in Congress, where Don Emilio Bello Codesido explained that economic considerations dictated a partial barter basis for the business. It was indicated that neither British nor American manufacturers were interested in barter conditions, though the Opposition (which is now the governing coalition) insisted there had been offers from the United States. The Defense Minister admitted an interesting offer arrived from an American company after the business had been closed with Italy and Germany. The Italian Embassy issued a statement that two Nardi technicians, summoned to Chile when complaints first circulated regarding the condition of the machines and who were engaged in their dismantling and examination with Chilean officers, were not identified with the report.

The commission has demanded full reparation. "All defects should be made good," it said, and a machine replaced for one destroyed, whose pilot was killed. There was another demand that the guarantee term for the Italian aviation material be extended.

Dewey Repudiates Cape Cod 'Boom'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Repudiation of a "Dewey - for - President" movement launched at Cape Cod, Mass., was announced by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County and nationally known rackets prosecutor, Jan. 21. The movement is sending out literature and a subscription blank calling for a remittance of $10 "for enrollment as a trustee." Literature bears the name of "Charles (Henry) Davis, C. E. D. Eng., Chairman pro tem. Dewey 1940 Popular Committee, Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass."

Mr. Dewey's repudiation of the movement was contained in two letters by Paul E. Lockwood, Executive Assistant District Attorney, to Mr. Davis. He characterized the literature emanating from the movement as "very shocking" and said it had been printed without either Mr. Dewey's knowledge or consent.

"Mr. Dewey is not a candidate for public office and is devoting himself exclusively to his duties as District Attorney to the County of New York," Mr. Lockwood told Mr. Davis. "In view of this fact, your co-operation in discontinuing the circulation, if any, of this literature and of whatever organized effort may be behind it is essential and will be much appreciated."

This letter obviously failing to stop the flow of literature from the Davis committee, Mr. Lockwood again wrote to Mr. Davis on Jan. 17.

"With further reference to my letter to you of Jan. 14, I am astonished to know that you have sent your literature out to newspapers. The inference from this literature is that Mr. Dewey in some way approves of it, when, as you know, he emphatically disapproves.

"I must ask you that you advise me immediately of the name of every newspaper to which you sent the material."

NLRB Begins Hearings On Celluloid Company

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board opened a hearing Jan. 23 on charges against the strike-bound Celluloid Corporation. Richard Hickey of the NLRB Regional Office in New York was counsel for the Government agency at the hearing before Horace A. Ruckel, Trial Examiner, of Washington at the Federal Building here.

Mr. Hickey said the Company was charged with interference with its employees' union affiliation at the time the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was attempting to organize its large plant, with domination of the Amalgamated Celluloid Workers' Union of New Jersey, with which the Company has a contract; and with refusing to bargain collectively with the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.

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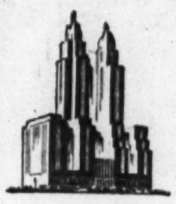

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The Home Forum

Pomegranate And Geranium

I WAS still rather new to South Africa, still capable of being surprised. When I told friends I was going to stay on the karroo, they said with shrill astonishment in their voices: "The karroo! Whatever are you going there for? It's nothing but sheep and space, positively not a tree on the horizon; and it hardly ever rains." I smiled as I thought of all the trees and rain I had seen in my life; and I said I should enjoy being without either for some time. They shook their heads slowly and said: "No flowers, no fruit, nothing but sheep."

ONE EVENING MY host met me at the train and drove me out into the blue distance. I knew then that I had never seen the sky before in all its serenity and immensity. It was all around me, covering me like a cloak, and I knew what Omar, the Persian, meant when he said: "That inverted bowl we call the sky." It was dark when we reached the house and, leaning out of my window, I again got the impression of warm, kindly, star-filled space.

My surprise came next morning when we were breakfasting on the stoep. Before us stretched a beautiful garden with green grass, shrubs and trees. Later my hostess led me through a wooden gate, over a bridge, and into a little orchard with almond, peach, and apricot trees, grapefruit, oranges, and vines. "No flowers, no fruit, nothing but sheep," I murmured as I looked round for some sign of a sheep. I heard the sound of running water and there, by a row of fig trees, was a stone-lined trench with sluices to lead the water to the different rows of trees. A tall shiny hedge, with lovely flame-colored flowers, ran along one side of the orchard. I asked what it was.

"POMEGRANATE," SAID MY hostess carelessly, as she took the path back to the house. I stopped, and looked at it with awe. Pomegranates, to my way of thinking, belonged to the ships of Tarshish, with their load of gold and silver, ivory, apes and peacocks; certainly not to a sheep farm on the karroo. Questioning the source of the water which made all these things possible, I was told it came from a series of dams and, if those ran dry, there was an underground spring to draw from. Ice tinkled in my glass at lunch, and I spoke without thinking: "I suppose you haven't any snow, snow that comes straight from Mount Hebron?"

Behind the house a kopje rose steeply, and thence faintly came the cry of the sheep as they wound their way in and out of the rocks, searching for the succulent karroo bush. Sharply, too, came the call of the baboon, the warning note to the troupe that humans were sighted and were invading their territory. Before me stretched the plain, shimmering in the heat, shading from a grayish-green to pink and brown, melting in the distance into low blue and purple hills, with dark, shadow-filled hollows. Somewhere amongst that color I supposed there must be sheep, but the wonderful color held the attention.

CUTTING FLOWERS FOR the house one morning, I tried to make my voice sound casual as I said: "I suppose I may not cut some pomegranate for the vases?"

"Certainly. Cut anything you like," said my hostess. "It's a straggling hedge, which needs cutting."

"A straggling hedge," I murmured, as I joyfully made for the orchard. "For once, I shall cut pomegranate as much as I want." I cut long swaying branches, with fat buds at the tip, and delicious half-open flame-colored flowers lower down the stem. Shorter pieces, with plenty of smooth shiny leaves and the starry-eyed flower in full perfection. Above my head hung an occasional purplish red fruit belonging to the previous year from which the seeds had been pecked out by birds. A long-tailed "sugar bird" with bright green plumage watched me from afar, dipping its slender beak in and out of the blossoms. Wind rippled through the trees, parting them, and showing me the kopje vividly etched against the sky.

My arms full, I returned to the house and began arranging the vases; but there was something not quite right, something lacking, so I stepped back to survey the vases. Not enough scarlet amongst the green—that was it. I scanned the garden and in a corner saw a mass of flame and scarlet geraniums. I hesitated; I only knew geraniums in pots, or formally arranged in parks with a stern notice forbidding one to pick them. Never had I seen them in this gorgeous climbing mass. They were the exact shade, just what I needed, and I had been told I could pick anything. Guiltily, I approached the blooms and cut half a dozen of the finest. Hitherto I had thought of geraniums as stiff flowers, unsuitable for decoration, whereas they were really beautiful. Back to the house I sped with my booty and put it amongst the shiny green leaves. The extra touch of flame was perfect, and rounded off my vase. Pomegranates and geraniums: for me henceforth the two will always be linked with things rich and rare.

WALKING AT NIGHT beneath "that inverted bowl," the sky seemed close and the stars near. Gently the wind whispered over the plain: "Plenty of space, plenty of space." A bright green star twinkled at me from behind the kopje, as I made a détour to pass my pomegranate hedge.

JOYCE MACMASTER

The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by William McGreal

SUN AND SHADE IN SKYE

Certain Observations of a Partisan

I HAD often wondered why no city was ever laid out like an exposition ground—Paris is. Its boulevards, its gardens, its vistas, its statuary cropping up like dragons' teeth, its names, its boulevard population, all have the air of a big fair. Its parks and restaurants are delightful, the arrangement is unexcelled and, despite the fact that most of the architecture (sometimes left over from real expositions) is not good, a satisfactory general effect is gained by unity and pure effrontery.

Despite all the monuments, it is difficult to realize history in Paris; for the names of the streets, and in fact their appearance itself, is changed too often. On the Ile de la Cité it is true that one may find Nôtre Dame; and, if he is fortunate, perhaps see a Strong Man in tights performing on a carpet laid in the square, or hear a black cat mewing villainously among the gargoyles of the towers. There is still Saint Louis' Sainte Chapelle, with an interior like the inside of a jewel and an exterior that might be stored away among the reliquaries one sees in church treasure boxes. But their settings are much changed, and they are in the midst of an orderliness swept clear of minor contemporaries.

The whole plan of Paris is ordered; of London hit-or-miss. The streets are narrower in England: the buildings a dull gray which can nevertheless darken and lighten most hauntingly. There are real shadows in London—it is like a series of charcoal drawings. It is filled with sudden unexpected views, ungeometric and startling. One suddenly sees the sun on Saint Paul's while Fleet Street is in shadow, or there is the thin rectitude of St. Mary le Strand in the middle of the traffic; one sees against the horizon the fineness of the towers of the Parliament Buildings, or looks up along the shaft of Nelson's monument to a misty blue sky. Half the charm is in such inadequacies as the fountain at Piccadilly Circus. The names of the streets are filled with humor and tragedy. They are the tag-ends of past romances and a whole school of poetry could be built upon their influence.

But the contrast of the cities is best summed up by their rivers. The Seine flows between tree-bordered quais, under a formidable succession of bridges. It is small and lovely. It has been used to the best advantage; there are boulevards and parks and fine buildings along it, and one can find few more charming places in the world than the old book stalls on the quais opposite Nôtre Dame. The Thames, on the other hand, is matter-of-fact and covered with shipping. At London the greater part of its shores are covered with docks and warehouses. Smoke is reflected in its water scummed with oil in dark rainbows. The horizons are pricked with black cranes; and more distantly the white towers of the city churches, in stiff gestures across the sky; and from time to time one sees a bridge fold back between its massive towers for some liner or old sailing boat under strained canvas to pass through the gateway of England down to the sea.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Rain-Bound

ALL day the rain fell, windowpanes were steeled
In mist that shut away the woods and sky,
Closing us from the road that circled by,
And kept us from our wanderings afield.
Then, being captive for so long a while,
We were impelled to speak of that or this,
Drawing together across the gray abyss
Bridged only by a hesitating smile.

So casual friendship, carried on that flood,
Moved on to understanding. In that pause
Of time we lost the beat of lively blood,
The insistent inquisition of the mind,
And turned to look on quiet, there to find
How beautiful the very silence was.

SARA KING CARLETON

"HOW you must be loving that heavenly spot!" came a letter from London to the Isle of Skye. It was well said, for the odd elusive charm of Skye is that it seems only part of earth.

Certainly it is loved enough by the elements to be their home, for sun streams here in as generous largess as rain in sweeping bounty. Mists circle the island—gray mists spun from Atlantic spray, white mists sprung from vapor rising in a bracken-lined glen before the sun. Clouds hang like sagging sails, heavy with rain; clouds luminous with light move in magic patterns over the silver floor of the sea, intercepting the sun.

Skye is a bare world—a rocky coast, a rolling inland of brown moors. Trees are not often met on the island and, when gathered into a grove, are a thrilling sight to the visitor from the more fertile mainland or leafy England. But trees are different here—lichen-encrusted beech or moss-grown larch, their leaves are swayed one way by the strong force of the Atlantic gales.

Samuel Johnson, in his "Journey to the Hebrides," wrote that in all the time he saw "only one tree not younger than myself." And Skye has little changed. The vogue for afforestation has not reached here yet, though at one time the conical hills and empty moors must have been crowned with trees, as the rich peat bogs still the island's fuel supply, testify.

This little grove, a short space from Loch Varkasaig where the Atlantic reaches far inland, clusters under the shadow of two great hills—Healaval Beg and Healaval More. It is part of an estate which was once to be the equal of any in England with great trees and plowed fields. The nature of the island felt otherwise and the fields soon went back to moorland and the trees grew in their own way, patches of moss and twisted trunks telling their story; but through gray branches and green leaves the high sun streams in a pool of warmth.

Skye is too much a child of the Atlantic mists and northern winds not to have many gray days, but the sun shines on her, too, with an especial magic that endues memory with radiance. Those who visit Skye remember her best as a land of light.

E. Y.

It Is Snowing in New England

IT SNOWS. Fast and soft the snowflakes fall, and white and smooth spread the ways and lawns and rockstrewn fields.

Every dark gash and niche in the hills grows light, every wild waste and woodland thicket lies mantled in softness and peace, and every ugly scar and patch becomes a lovely form of chaste purity. The magic of New England Winter works the charm!

Yesterday the sun shone clear and bright from coast to Berkshire crest, and woodland brown and pasture gray mottled the whole New England landscape. Yesterday the brooks ran open over the rocks and gravel riffles, and the winds soughed free through the branches and round the boles of birch and pine and every kindred tree.

It snows. And today we find New England a new world so pure, so fresh, so different that we gasp at its strangeness, its nuances in shade, its novelties of form and fashion. . . .

The brown of the woodlands is buried in white, the gray of the pasture is wrapped in white. The brooks sleep under a shroud of white. It is a white New England we see, with a crescent of smoke curling cozily over it from some cottage chimney, and a flock of starlings winging their way to their snow-swept feeding-grounds. . . .

It snows. Happy and exultant, every boy and girl turns outdoorward at once, to hear the crunch of the soft carpet beneath their feet, to feel the caress of the flakes upon their cheeks, to breathe through their lungs the poignant freshness of the snow-cleansed air. . . .

Thus when it snows, Winter comes to New England, and not before. Winter in New England is not merely cold, and short days, and feeble sun. Winter in New England is snow, pure, and fresh, and cleansing. Winter at its best is snow. It is Winter in New England only when it snows!—From "New England Fancies," by W. ELMER EKBLAW. (Worcester, Mass.: St. Onge.)

"For Jonathan's sake"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most remarkable examples of friendship recorded in the Old Testament is that of David and Jonathan. This friendship was severely tested; and yet it proved to be well established, for we read that "the soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul" (I Samuel 18:1). The unchanging devotion of these friends, despite Saul's determined efforts to separate them, is evidence that separation between individuals, as between nations, will never occur if each remains loyal to God, who is revealed in Christian Science to be Love, divine Principle.

Jonathan was a devoted son. But he would neither condone nor submit to Saul's jealous rage over David's well-earned success. Instead, he made every sacrifice to help and encourage David, for he knew that David was serving God, whereas Saul was serving the false god of materialism and human will.

Years after the death of both Saul and Jonathan, at Mount Gilboa, when God had anointed David ruler over all Israel, his obedience and loyalty to Principle, Love, prompted him to say (II Samuel 9:1), "Is there yet any that is left of the house of Saul, that I may shew him kindness for Jonathan's sake?" How well David's words recall the tender consideration that Jonathan had shown him! Surely such mutual devotion had a spiritual basis, and must, therefore, be everlasting. David then proved the sincerity of his words by restoring to an unfortunate son of Jonathan's "all that pertained to Saul and to all his house," and by providing for him at his own table—"for Jonathan's sake."

The Christian Scientist learns that spirituality and godliness, good words and good works, can never die, but live to bless the whole world. Christian Science is a religion based upon the spiritual import of the teachings of the Bible and their practical application in present-day living. That the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, recognized the high degree of spiritual thinking expressed by prophets and apostles is evidenced in her words on page 333 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She writes: "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets caught glorious glimpses of the Messiah, or Christ, which baptized these seers in the divine nature, the essence of Love." As the student of Christian Science studies the Bible in conjunction with the Christian Science textbook, he too catches "glorious glimpses" of the Christ, and thus continually enhances his understanding of God and man.

A student of Christian Science had an experience which illustrated the practicability of the spiritual power utilized so long ago—"for Jonathan's sake." She was healed of many discordant thoughts and their harmful physical effects through the Christlike charity and courage of a Christian Science practitioner. Later, when this student came in contact with an individual whose thought expressed much of the same bitterness and resentment which had been overcome in her own case, gratifying results were shown in meeting the situation with at least some degree of the understanding of divine power which had been so graciously exercised for her in her former need.

The peace-making, constructive qualities of thought expressed by David and Jonathan are invaluable in the world today. They alone can unify men and nations, and build a strong defense against aggressive human will. As in the time of Saul, mortal mind may seem to use every possible human means to further its own ends. No matter how powerful this force appears to be, the established right thinking and acting of spiritually-minded men and women is always more powerful. David and Jonathan were afforded divine protection. Despite all opposition, they met to encourage and strengthen each other in their individual spiritual growth. As Christian Scientists we must earnestly and constantly pray to God for guidance in promoting peace and good will in the world. We, too, can have that confidence in and loyalty to good and to each other which David and Jonathan possessed. In proportion to our spiritual growth we shall realize the truth of the words of Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 131), "Where God is we can meet, and where God is we can never part."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

The Farmer in Winter

HE TOO must scan the come and go of tides,
This man whose eyes have never known the sea,
Who has not heard the speech of surf that rides
From Verde or Finisterre to Flattery.
For hardly does the summer's green recede
And snows drift dunelike through the pasture hedge,
While at the clover stack the cattle feed
And gophers sleep beside the roots of sedge—
Before he plans how wisdom, strength, and skill
Shall cast his net into the deep again
When spring shall rise and overflow the hill
With countless shoals of gold and silver grain.

Like seas that eye afar the moon's bright face,
The pattern of the tides is in his pace.

MABEL PETT MILLER

"Pour l'amour de Jonathan"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI les remarquables exemples d'amitié que rapporte l'Ancien Testament, l'affection de David et de Jonathan occupe peut-être la première place. Cette amitié fut soumise à de rudes épreuves; mais elle était bien fondée, car la Bible nous dit: "Dès que David eut achevé de parler avec Saül, l'âme de Jonathan s'attacha à son âme, de sorte que Jonathan l'aima comme lui-même" (I Samuel 18:1). L'immuable affection de ces amis que Saül s'efforçait en vain de séparer, prouve qu'entre individus comme entre peuples, aucune séparation ne se produira si chacun demeure fidèle à Dieu, dont la Science Chrétienne révèle qu'Il est Amour, Principe divin.

Jonathan était un bon fils. Mais il refusait d'excuser ou de craindre la fureur de Saül, jaloux des succès que David avait si bien mérités. Jonathan au contraire, s'oubliant soi-même, faisait tout son possible pour aider David et l'encourager, car il savait que David servait Dieu, tandis que Saül servait le faux dieu du matérialisme et de la volonté humaine.

Saül et Jonathan devaient périr dans une bataille sur les montagnes de Guilboa; mais bien des années plus tard, mû par un sentiment d'obéissance et de fidélité au Principe, à l'Amour, David, que Dieu avait choisi pour régner sur tout Israël, demanda (II Samuel 9:1): "Existe-t-il encore quelque survivant de la maison de Saül? Je voudrais lui faire du bien pour l'amour de Jonathan." En parlant ainsi, David rappelait d'une manière touchante les tendres égards que lui avait témoignés Jonathan. Il est certain que cette affection réciproque avait une base spirituelle qui la rendait à jamais durable. David prouva du reste la sincérité de ses paroles, car au malheureux fils de Jonathan, il rendit "tout ce qui appartenait à Saül et à sa famille;" en outre, "pour l'amour de Jonathan," il dit à Méphiboseth: "Tu mangeras toujours à ma table."

Le Scientiste Chrétien apprend que certaines choses — la spiritualité, la piété, les paroles bienfaisantes, les bonnes œuvres — ne sauraient mourir, mais vivent afin d'être pour le monde entier des bénédictions. La Science Chrétienne est une religion fondée sur le sens spirituel des enseignements que donne la Bible et sur leur application pratique dans la vie journalière. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, reconnaissait que sous le rapport du penser spirituel, les prophètes et les apôtres étaient arrivés très haut; c'est ce qu'indique un passage de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où à la page 333, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "A travers toutes les générations, tant avant qu'après l'ère Chrétienne, le Christ, l'idée spirituelle, — le reflet de Dieu, — est venu avec quelque mesure de puissance et de grâce à tous ceux prêts à recevoir le Christ, la Vérité. Abraham, Jacob, Moïse et les prophètes entrevirent de glorieuses lueurs du Messie, ou Christ, qui baptisèrent ces voyants dans la nature divine, l'essence de l'Amour." S'il joint l'étude de la Bible à celle du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, le disciple entrevoit lui aussi de "glorieuses lueurs" du Christ, et sa compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme s'en trouve continuellement rehaussée.

Après avoir entrepris l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, une certaine personne connut par expérience le caractère pratique du pouvoir spirituel utilisé jadis; elle put elle aussi agir en quelque sorte "pour l'amour de Jonathan." Grâce à la charité et au courage d'un praticien de la Science Chrétienne qui avait l'esprit de Christ, elle avait été guérie de maintes pensées discordantes et des maux physiques qui en résultaient. Plus tard, quand elle fut en rapport avec une autre personne dont la pensée exprimait une amertume et un ressentiment semblables à ceux qu'il avait fallu vaincre dans son propre cas, l'adhérente de la Science Chrétienne vit se produire d'heureux résultats: elle put faire face à la situation avec quelque compréhension du pouvoir divin, rendant ainsi au moins dans une certaine mesure ce qu'un autre avait bien voulu faire pour elle à l'heure de la détresse.

Pour le monde actuel, les qualités mentales pacificatrices et constructives qu'exprimaient David et Jonathan sont d'une immense valeur. Seules elles peuvent unifier les hommes et les peuples, et construire un rempart qui résiste à l'agressive volonté humaine. Comme à l'époque de Saül, l'entendement mortel semble employer à ses propres fins toutes les méthodes humaines dont il dispose. Si puissante que paraisse cette force, ils sont beaucoup plus puissants le penser juste et positif, l'action droite de ceux dont la conscience est spirituelle. David et Jonathan jouirent de la protection divine. Malgré tous les obstacles, les deux amis se retrouvaient pour s'encourager et se fortifier mutuellement dans la croissance spirituelle. Comme Scientistes Chrétiens, il nous faut prier, rechercher avec constance et ferveur les directions divines pour aider à répandre dans le monde la paix et la bienveillance. A l'instar de David et de Jonathan, nous pouvons mettre notre confiance dans le bien, le servir loyalement, et montrer que nous somnes des amis fidèles. Dans la mesure où nous croissons spirituellement, nous comprenons la vérité de ce que déclare Mrs. Eddy dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 131): "Où Dieu est nous pouvons nous rencontrer, et là où est Dieu nous ne pouvons jamais être séparés."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Two Kinds of Visitors in a Bookshop

WALTER PATER, George Gissing and Richard Jefferies came so often into my shop for a business moment and remained for a friendly, talk-filled hour that I think of them less as my customers than as my good friends. For I need not remark here that every bookseller worthy of his trade divides his visitors into these two kinds, nor values the familiar friend less because he spends never a penny in the shop, while the customer will spend many a pound. I can see Mr. Pater now with his fierce, heavy moustache that made you feel he was going to snarl at you, and yet he proved as gentle-spoken and gracious-mannered as a book-lover should be. He was an exceedingly shy man. The spectacle of so many volumes in my shop seemed to overwhelm him, and it was an effort for him to ask me to get the book he was looking for, as though he were anxious lest I should be put to some trouble. . . .

I was never quite able to fathom Richard Jefferies. He was as retiring in his way as Walter Pater was, though in the case of the author of "Marius" you felt it was a natural shyness, while the author of "The Gamekeeper at Home" seemed hardly ever at the ease you instinctively expected from his type. . . .

The romance of the Gissing books does not depend on any single vagary: it is the record of a dozen vagaries. I knew George Gissing himself very well. He spent many an hour browsing among my books, or talking about them, between the years 1883 and 1885. He lived quite near to my shop in Boziers Court, then lying off the Tottenham Court Road, but now demolished. He always seemed to be lingering about New Oxford Street. In those days my shop did not close until ten o'clock, and Gissing was always the last to depart. . . .

Everybody recognized Lord Tennyson, with his dignified presence, his rare head and powerful face. He would come slowly and with sure step into my shop, turning always to the shelves of the classics, and no one who heard him will forget his rich organ-noted voice. He spoke slowly, choosing his words as though he was composing.—From "Forty Years in My Bookshop," by WALTER SPENCER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1939

Community Fund Drive Off On Lively Start

Eloquent plea by Senator Walsh marks opening of campaign for goal of $4,645,000.

Democracy finds true expression in the co-operation for voluntary assistance of needy fellow citizens represented by the Community Fund Campaign, U. S. Senator David I. Walsh told more than 6,000 campaign workers who crowded Mechanics Hall last night for the opening meeting of the drive. Among other speakers were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the campaign and—as a surprise—Douglas Corrigan, famous inadvertent transatlantic flier.

The work of the 114 agencies supported by the campaign was reviewed in an elaborately costumed and lighted pageant.

"In this work," Senator Walsh declared, "we are fundamentally sustaining and preserving the integrity of our democratic form of government. Authoritarian governments are jealous of private institutions of every character—just as jealous of private instrumentalities of benevolence as they are of religious agencies and, in fact, of all organizations functioning within the state that are not operated by the state itself. One of the dictators of Europe has proclaimed this principle: 'There must be nothing within the state that is not part of the state.'

Private Benevolence

"It is decidedly in the interest of democracy," the Senator continued, "that we should foster and encourage institutions of private benevolence in the same sense that we should exercise eternal vigilance in the preservation of the inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

"With no intent to discredit the fine services rendered by governmental relief agencies—and they are many—I think we all feel the less politically administered relief for the afflicted classes of our needy, the better."

"Charity," Senator Walsh emphasized, "embraces not merely giving, but giving through motives of love. It is this concept of charity which through the ages has aided the unfortunate, rescued the slave and given Christianity an appeal that has thrilled mankind for 2,000 years."

The campaign represents, he continued, "a mobilization of citizens, not in preparation for war, but in preparation for the everpresent conflict against disease, misery, poverty and destruction."

Governor Saltonstall

Governor Saltonstall declared that "the most inspiring thing about the Community Federation's campaign for rasiing its fund is the eager, united response which it evokes. It represents the spirit of mutual helpfulness at its best.

"It is a homely, direct appeal that springs from the heart," he said. "It is an event that miraculously makes us all feel we belong to each other. There is no other cause that so completely erases every local boundary, every division of politics, of race, of creed; or that joins youth and age in so close a bond."

Mr. Rand, in a brief summary of the services provided by the 114 cooperating agencies in the 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston, compared the $4,645,000 goal of the campaign to the $5,000,000 which, he said, Boston spent in six hours on New Year's Eve. "Our figure," he stated, "represents the essential voluntary contributions to supply the vital needs of 300,000 of our neighbors for a full year."

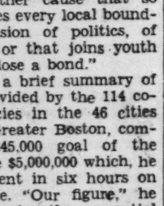
Douglas Corrigan, who appeared in his famous leather jacket, after listening to the other speakers, said: "They told you the right way to work and raise this fund. If I were to tell you, my way would be the wrong way. You had better do it their way."

Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan today called together the 1,000 workers in the Public Works Building an Nashua Street for a meeting in the auditorium and urged them to contribute generously to the Community Fund Campaign.

Others to speak in favor of strong support for the campaign were Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington; Director of Livestock Disease Control Charles F. Reardon; Commissioner of Mental Health Clifton T. Perkins, and Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and warmer this afternoon and tonight, with rain or possibly snow probably continuing into Wednesday morning, followed by clearing and much colder Wednesday afternoon and night, lowest temperature tonight near freezing; near 10 degrees to 14 degrees by Thursday morning; moderate to fresh south to southwest winds, shifting to northwest by Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow tonight and Wednesday, warmer tonight and much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night and cold wave in north portion.

Vermont: Snow tonight and Wednesday, colder in northwest portion tonight, cold wave Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain or snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning, slightly warmer tonight and much colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong south and southwest winds shifting to northwest late tonight or Wednesday morning; overcast weather with rain over south and rain or snow over north portion tonight and probably Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	4	Minneapolis	18	18
Bermuda	54	52	New Orleans	54	56
Chicago	24	22	New York	36	20
Denver	20	18	Norfolk	36	34
Helena	18	18	Philadelphia	36	24
Kansas City	32	26	St. Louis	28	26
Los Angeles	58	52	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	54	54	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m. Jan. 24.
B—Minimum Jan. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday: 1:37 p. m., height 9.2 feet.
Wednesday: 2:04 a. m., height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:18 p. m.

Seniors at Yale Leaning to Law

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Yale seniors lean toward the law as a profession with general business as a runner-up in a survey of lifetime preferences made public today at the University.

One hundred and twenty-nine members of the 1939 graduating class expressed a desire to become lawyers, 120 "businessmen," while 56 remained noncommittal.

Other professions named included: stevedore, candyman, tool setter, motion picture producer, criminologist, postmaster, and cartooning.

Saltonstall Probe Bill Awaits Final Action in House

Legislation authorizing gubernatorial investigations of the State Department of Public Works and the State Department of Public Welfare was awaiting final action today in the House of Repesentatives where the bill was ordered to a third reading yesterday by a 127 to 80 vote.

Final passage of the bill by the House is expected in all quarters. Senate action probably will come up tomorrow, when concurrence with the House stand is almost certain.

Material that may be used in the defense of the Public Works Department was in the hands of William F. Callahan, Commissoner of the Department, today. It was a report of six engineering firms, engaged by Mr. Callahan to survey the flood control needs of the State resulting from last September's hurricane.

The survey recommended the expenditure of $7,644,000 for clearing of debris out of the streams and declared the streams are so choked now that they are "no longer capable of carrying normal (spring) freshets." The engineers placed the State's loss from the 1938 flood at $50,000,000.

Among the subjects of investigation under the bill, is the amount of money appropriated for clearing streams.

This bill, under which $10,000 is provided for a gubernatorial commission to study the Public Works Department and $1,000 for a Public Welfare Department study, started the first major political fight in the Legislature. Yesterday's vote showed the issue was decided almost entirely along party lines with only one Republican voting against the investigations and four Democrats voting for them.

The Republican forces won another victory yesterday in the engrossment of a bill establishiug a special commission to control state finance during the off legislative year in the present biennial legislative session system. This commission will have authority to approve emergency expenditures from a fund of an unstated amount during the off year. The Senate will undoubtedly act on the bill tomorrow.

More Pay Urged For Beauty Shops

Increased pay for beauty shop employees in Massachusetts, in some cases as much as 50 per cent, were recommended to the State Minimum Wage Commission by its wage board today. A public hearing will be held by the commission at a date to be announced soon.

If the recommendations are adopted, 12,000 women and girls in 4500 beauty shops would be paid minimum wages of $16.50 a week for hairdressers and $14.50 for operators and manicurists. At present many receive $8 or less, it was disclosed by the board's investigation.

The board also recommended that wages should be paid each week. It was found that in some cases where girls are paid on a commission basis, they do not receive their commissions until customers pay their bills, sometimes weeks later.

A 48-hour week was proposed by the board, with time and half pay for overtime.

Extension of S. P. C. A. Activity Announced at Annual Meeting

The work of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was greatly extended during 1938, according to the report presented at the 71st annual meeting of the Society, held at 201 Devonshire Street this afternoon. A new shelter for small animals was opened in Wenham; the service provided in Attleboro was extended; extensive repairs were carried out on the main building on Longwood Avenue, Boston; the work of the Berkshire Animal Rescue League at Dalton was taken over, and many existing services were carried on on a larger scale than ever.

In addition to hospital, ambulance and veterinary services, the society investigated 5,097 complaints of poor treatment of animals, prosecuting 35 cases and obtaining convictions in 29; it inspected 64,808 animals; took 118 horses from work; placed 2,361 animals in homes; returned 778 to owners; inspected 692,253 animals at stock-yards; watered 8,113 horses at summer watering stations and cared for an average of 28 horses at its rest farm in Methuen.

Total expenses for the year were $338,308. The difference between this figure and the $317,050 of receipts was met by special bequests.

Dr. Rowley Re-Elected

At the meeting Dr. Francis H. Rowley was elected President of the Society for the 30th consecutive year. Other officers chosen were: Albert A. Pollard, Treasurer; Guy Richardson, Secretary.

The same officers were chosen for the American Humane Education Society, which will begin its 50th year next March. During 1938 this Society's field work was carried on by 13 men and women in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, and on the Pacific Coast. They gave 3,447 addresses before audiences aggregating over 500,000, and they distributed 163,000 pieces of literature. Most of this work was done in schools where Bands of Mercy were organized. During the year 8,615 new

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Electric Chimes Simulate 21-Bell Carillon

Francis J. Rybak

Small chimes keyboard (see arrow) on Hammond organ

The upper left shows type of chimes used for amplification and lower left speakers in tower.

Forty-Plus Group Starts Job Hunt In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 24—Two New Hampshire residents, formerly business executives but now unemployed, have launched a New Hampshire chapter of "Forty Plus," an organization whose membership are former business executives, now over forty and unemployed, who endeavor to find positions for each other.

Walter M. Africa of Manchester and J. Rachey Horner of Concord, both former business executives now unemployed, have started the movement in this State. The chapter's membership will be limited to 20 and the organizers are having no trouble getting members.

In addition to the mentioned requirements, a member must have earned approximately $4,000 annually and be capable of holding such a position at this time.

No dues are required as interested business firms furnish office space, stationery, and other needed facilities. And when a member is placed he owes the organization nothing for the job which a fellow member has found for him. The various duties of carrying out the organization's activities are usually assigned to the members most suited to perform them because of previous experience. One of the chief duties for a member is making four calls a week on employers.

The available men are closely studied as well as the employers to be contacted in order that there may be as little wasted effort as possible.

A Carillon Without Bells

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A carillon of bells is usually way outside the budget of most small churches, but electric chimes simulating a 21-bell carillon have been installed in at least one New England church to the end that few really know the difference. Francis J. Rybak, New York sound engineer who completed the installation, asserts that the total expense was less than the cost of two large bells.

The system consists of a set of standard organ chimes consisting of from 20 to 25 tubular bells. These are ordinarily played from the organ keyboard, but a separate smaller keyboard for the chimes alone can be supplied for easy attachment. An electronic pickup device is placed near the chimes, and the tonal impulses so picked up are impressed upon an amplifier of suitable design.

"In most cases," says Mr. Rybak, "the amplifier must be capable of transmitting twice the desired power. This because of certain peculiar impulses set up by the shock of the original stroke of the hammer upon the chime. These impulses are not heard, but will cause distortion unless the cushion is provided. The fidelity of the amplifier must be within plus or minus two and a half per cent over the audible range.

"From the amplifier the signal is passed on to loud speakers usually placed in the tower. In some cases where there is no tower, dummy dormer windows on the inclined roofs can be built."

At no time has the claim been made that this system duplicates the result of real bells for no tonal analysis has been made, but hearers are seldom aware that amplification is being used. In one instance, says Mr. Rybak, a carillonneur was much surprised, when after complimenting a church on its bells he learned they were amplified chimes.

Legion to Mark Aroostook War

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine (AP)—American Legionnaires speeded arrangements Jan. 24 for a Canadian-American observance here of the 100th anniversary of the bloodless Aroostook War.

A dispute over Maine's northern boundary, the "war," reached a stage where militiamen marched north from Bangor, Maine, to meet British redcoats, but the Daniel Webster-Lord Ashburton Treaty fixed the boundary at the St. John River before a shot was fired.

The decision saved for Maine, and the United States, more than 3,000 square miles of what has become the State's richest farm area—the source of one tenth the Nation's potato crop.

The Legion has set Feb. 9 as the date for the celebration—to coincide with its Canadian-American Legion Day and the opening of the town's annual winter carnival. After a parade, in which veterans will impersonate the militiamen and redcoats of a century ago, commemorative addresses will be made in front of a blockhouse built of ice.

Col. Edward J. Quinn of Portland, Maine, National Vice Commander of the American Legion, Col. Frank E. Lowe of Portland, State Commander, and Clarence B. Burden of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Provincial Commander of the Canadian Legion, will be among the speakers.

Additional local news will be found on page 18.

Drunken Driver Bill Urged by Johnson

Urgent need for tightening Massachusetts laws against drunken driving was seen today by Represenative Adolph Johnson of Brockton, as he appeared before the Committee on Legal Affairs in favor of his bill.

The feature of the measure is a mandatory jail sentence for second or subsequent offenders. Under the present law, a judge may suspend sentence for second offenders. In Mr. Johnson's opinion, judges have been too lenient in drunken-driving cases, especially in cases of "repeaters."

For first offenders, the Johnson bill provides a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or a jail sentence of not less than three months nor more than two years, or both. The present law provides a minimum fine of $35, a maximum of $1,000, or a jail sentence of not less than two weeks nor more than two years, or both, for first offenders.

Representative Johnson was the only one to appear before the committee.

Rail-Auto Crashes Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railways said Jan. 24 there were 2,669 highway-railroad crossing accidents in the first 10 months of 1938, compared to 3,585 in the comparable period of 1937. Fatalities in 1938 totaled 1,159; the 1937 total was 1,519.

Industrial Gains In New Hampshire Bring 1,855 Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 24—Signs of improvement in the shoe and other industries in New Hampshire resulted in the placement of 1,855 persons by the New Hampshire State Employment Service during December, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the Service.

Of this number, 1,542 were in private employment and the balance on public projects, with 1,124 of the placements for a month or more and 418 definitely temporary.

Discussing the factors, Mrs. Wilder declared the shoe industry showed definite signs of improvement and placements in woods operations held up well. Retail trade, she said, showed a satisfactory upward swing, though many placements there were of a temporary character, to meet the holiday rush. There were many placements in domestic service and a slight gain in the textile industry.

Governor to Give Message in Person

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced he will deliver his budget message in person to the House and Senate in joint session at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow. It will be the first biennial budget in the history of Massachusetts.

Statehouse officials expect that the budget for 1939-1940 will total $150,000,000, with a 1939 State tax of at least $30,000,000. The previous record for this tax was in 1938 under Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, when $17,000,000 was collected.

Maritime Board Called On to Fix Coastal Rates

Fixing of minimum ocean freight rates for coast-to-coast water traffic—the first instance in which the United States Maritime Commission has been called upon to exercise its power in that direction—looms today as a possible outcome of proceedings "based largely, if not wholly, upon the conflicting, partisan contentions of rival carriers."

This was disclosed today when the Boston Port Authority filed a petition with the Maritime Commission for permission to intervene in the proceedings which are already before the Commission. These proceedings were brought by the intercoastal steamship companies which are members of the freight conference, which maintains stabilized and uniform ocean freight rates.

The companies seek to force the Shepard Steamship Company, which is not in the conference, to raise its rates to the levels quoted by conference lines.

The whole issue was opened when the conference lines—known as "A" line carriers—applied to the commission to compel higher rates by the Shepard Line. The reply of the Shepard Line was to request that the entire rate situation of all intercoastal lines be placed under scrutiny.

Views of the Port Authority and similar groups in Maine and Virginia are that all parties involved should have ample opportunity to object to or approve the proceedings that are, in effect, "passing upon all of the intercoastal rates between all the ports although many of the lines are not parties nor are the rates between some of the ports directly at issue."

The question of whether or not the same rates should apply from New York to San Francisco, for example, regardless of frequency of sailings, speed of the vessels employed, and so forth, which seemed to be the goal sought by the "A" lines, is most important to ports and shippers alike, as well as the level of such rates, points out the Port Authority.

Cities Seek Machinery Tax

Two of Massachusetts' largest industrial cities pleaded today for a bigger share of the State's income and machinery taxes to help them meet rising costs of unemployment relief.

Mayor Walter J. Griffin of Lawrence and City Solicitor William J. White of Lowell said the hardships of the depression were still upon their communities and that new industries, which had been expected as a result of reduction of the machinery tax in 1936, had not appeared.

They pleaded at a meeting of the Legislative Committee on Taxation at the State House in Boston for restoration of the $4,000,000 allotment to the State's industrial cities which was given by the Commonwealth in 1936, the first year of the new tax.

Because the State took away the local power to tax industrial machinery and levied a flat and modest tax of $5 a $1000 valuation in 1936, the $4,000,000 allotment was provided for in that year.

It was voted by the Legislature at the same time, however, to reduce the allotment to $3,000,000 in 1937, to $2,000,000 in 1938, to $1,000,000 this year, and presumably nothing in 1940. The two Cities asked that the sum of $4,000,000 be voted for each year from 1938 to 1944, inclusive.

Plight of Foundlings Recognized

Legislation to ease the plight of foundlings, who are denied many privileges when they grow up because they—through no fault of their own—are without birth certificates, was urged today by State officials and social workers.

A bill that would permit foundlings to obtain such certificates on order of the Director of the State Division of Child Guardianship, of the Department of Welfare, was given a hearing by the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs.

After hearing testimony to the effect that foundlings are barred from civil service examinations, and sometimes from private employment because they have no certificates, and that they have difficulty in obtaining passports and frequently in entering school for the same reason, the Committee indicated it would favor the legislation.

Among those who spoke in defense of the grown-up foundlings were James J. Winston, of the Department of Welfare; Thomas A. Lothrop, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children; Katherine Lyford, and Representative Louis A. Gerard, of Wareham, who filed the bill.

Snow, Rain, Cloudy and Colder

After its latest series of pranks and antics, Boston's prima donna weather is apparently going to settle back to normal winter performance of rain or snow, warmer or colder.

From the meteorological star's chief advance agent, G. Harold Noyes, today, came word that barring further antics by the unpredictable miss, Boston may expect the following weather conditions: Snow, accompanied by cloudiness and warmer this afternoon and tonight; rain or possibly snow late tonight continuing through Wednesday morning; cloudy and much colder Wednesday afternoon and evening; moderate to fresh southerly to southwesterly winds shifting to northwest by Wednesday; temperatures "near 10 to 14 degrees by Thursday morning."

The freezing line now runs north of the Ohio Valley and Pennsylvania, south of New York and New England, said Mr. Noyes. A fresh downflow of Polar air is now on its way here from Canada. However, the lowest temperature tonight will be near 32 degrees.

Boston Harbor's gray calm looked extremely good to most of the 26 passengers who arrived this morning on the United States Lines' American Banker from London—for all but two days of the voyage had been very rough. The high seas and heavy gales had made the ship a day and a half late, too.

Capt. A. E. Moore reported that intense cold was encountered as his ship approached the continental shelf. As a result of this, the vessel was sheathed in ice—as far up as the mastheads.

Only four of the passengers landed at Boston, the rest will proceed to New York when the ship sails on tonight.

Beacon Hill Hears Talk on Whalers

Whaling days of Massachusetts and "sleigh rides" on the end of a line taut behind a plunging whale, came in for discussion on Beacon Hill today. The clock was set back nearly a century in the presentation of a bill to authorize the Department of Public Works to accept as a gift the old whaling vessel, the Charles W. Morgan, which has been a marine museum on the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, at South Dartmouth, Mass., and relocate it 10 miles away, in Marine Park, New Bedford.

Speaking for his bill, at the session of the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands, Senator Philip Barnet (R) of New Bedford, said the vessel was the last of the fleet of whalers which brought renown and wealth to New Bedford. The vessel was last under sail in 1920, he said, after sea service lasting 80 years.

In the 10 years the whaler has been berthed on Colonel Green's property, 1,775,803 persons have trod its decks.

Harry Neyland, New Bedford marine artist, told the committee it was understood that Colonel Green had planned to set apart a fund to care for the vessel on his Round Hill estate but that no such provision had been made. Trustees of the vessel said they had been unable to finance the care of the vessel.

It was estimated it would require $20,000 to refloat the vessel and tow it to New Bedford.

Selectmen and representatives of the Town of Dartmouth also appeared before the Committee to solicit $100,000 to prevent further erosion of the coastline there. They said the drop in property valuation, due to the September hurricane and tidal wave, was $250,000, and that as a result the tax rate would go up $7 this year. The present rate is $32.

The Committee also heard arguments for the removal of three hulks at the Meridian Street bridge in East Boston by the Public Works Department. The sum of $10,000 is sought to eliminate this fire hazard and menace to navigation. In 1931 the State approved spending $65,000 to remove 120 hulks from the harbor. Forty more still remain.

Campaign for Merit System Pressed by Women Voters

"Riding the Circuit for Civil Service," a countrywide speaking tour of the National League of Women Voters, was opened here this morning at an Open Forum on Civil Service sponsored by the Massachusetts and Boston Leagues of Women Voters at Perkins Hall. This tour is part of the National League's continuing campaign in behalf of the merit system.

"The patronage system is the greatest liability that any party has," the women were told by Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the circuit riders. Mrs. McBride is personnel chairman in the Ohio League and First Vice-President of the Ohio Civil Service Council. "No party will get very far until it is willing to face this fact," she declared. "The job system is a constant force to disrupt the party, because there are never enough jobs for all the people who are promised them, and this leads to dissatisfaction and the growth of factions within the party."

"The League of Women Voters took the first step in behalf of reviving the merit system in the United States," Mrs. McBride reminded her audience as she reviewed the outstanding achievements of that campaign which was launched here in Boston in 1934. "With an appropriation of $500 we started out to change the viewpoint of 50,000,000 people." As a result of the League's work, she pointed out, the civil service question has become one of the paramount issues in this country today.

Mrs. McBride was optimistic about the ultimate improvement of the civil service. "I see a steady impenetration into government by patronage," she said. The work of the League has been of great service to leaders in both parties, she said. It has encouraged them and enabled them to take a stand. The politicians are having to take notice of the ground swell of public opinion in behalf of the merit system, she added.

Free College Courses For WPA Groups Asked

A measure that would enable WPA workers to take University Extension courses in Massachusetts free of charge was advocated today by two members of the Legislature.

The bill was introduced by Representative Morris Kritzman (D), of Boston, and given a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Education. Mr. Kritzman said something should be done to permit those on WPA to rehabilitate themselves so they may quickly return to private industry.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman. Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Angels with Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:33, 6:33, 9:33. Also "Spring Madness," featuring Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Exeter—
Shirley Temple and Joan Davis in "Just Around the Corner." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. "Youth Marches On." Also Will Fyfe and John Loder in "To the Victor." 3:40, 6:35, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gablin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 8:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:20, 5:10, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Off the Record," with Bobby Jordan. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Normandie—
"Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," with Melvyn Douglas.

Scollay and Modern—
"Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 9, 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. Orpheum 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Continuously from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogues," "How to Play Hockey," "Submarine Circus," "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"David Copperfield," with Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris. Continuously from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Next Time I Marry," featuring Lucille Ball. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40. Also "Secrets of a Nurse," featuring Helen Mack. 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 10.

Keith Memorial—
"Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:15. Previews tonight at 7 and 10 of "The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. Also at 5:20 and 8:30, "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas.

University—
Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." 2:35, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "Passing Parade," "King Vulture," Fitzpatrick Traveltalk, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Say It in French." 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer in "Algiers." Also "Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Alexander Kipnis, Russian basso. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Portrait Sculpture by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements — New Play at Plymouth, Concerts, Radio

'Of Mice and Men' Is Tragedy Of Western Ranch Workers

By L. A. Sloper

"Of Mice and Men," the new American Theater Society subscription play at the Plymouth, is grim tragedy. John Steinbeck fashioned it from his story of the same name. The story itself was written like a play, virtually in dramatic form. It needed little change to adapt it for the stage. George Kaufman did the staging effectively.

It was not a pretty story, and the play is not a pleasant entertainment. The story contained a great deal of profanity and obscenity. The play contains less, but still a good deal. The language is that which itinerant California ranch workers presumably would use. The plot grows logically out of the characters and their conflict. Its development is grim but inevitable in the circumstances.

The play therefore is for those whose interest in dramatic art is strong enough to overcome their distaste for the tragedy of warped and thwarted characters. Such playgoers will admire the close-knit construction of the piece. They will also be moved by its cleansing pity.

All the principal characters command sympathy: Lennie, the giant with the mentality of a child, whose great physical strength and want of understanding bring disaster upon himself and his friends; George, who has guarded and protected him, and who plans for land and a home for them; Candy, the crippled ranch hand, who hopes to share their happiness; even Curley's wife, who is the unwitting agent of the destruction of all their castles in the air.

Several of the original cast are in the current company. They include Claire Luce, as Curley's wife, silly and vicious, yet pathetic in her stupid groping; and John F. Hamilton, as Candy. The players of the two leading male parts joined the troupe for the present tour. Guy Robertson, known hitherto as a musical comedy vocalist, is cast for the role of George, which would be difficult enough to challenge even a dramatic actor of long experience. He does extraordinarily well with it considering his theatrical antecedents, but it would be misleading to suggest that he conveys its full dramatic force. He wins approval but not belief. Edward Andrews has a similar difficulty with Lennie. You watch him, you think that he is doing good work as Lennie, but you never accept him as Lennie. Miss Luce I found no more persuasive. Mr. Hamilton came closer to the goal. Thus, although the production was smooth, and although it produced some tense moments, such as that in which the shot that was to kill Candy's dog was awaited, or that in which George started off on the hunt for Lennie after the killing of the girl, the whole performance lacked the punch it should have had. The first-night audience nevertheless applauded it cordially.

'Of Mice and Men'

Plymouth Theater—Beginning Jan. 23, 1939, Sam H. Harris presents "Of Mice and Men," by John Steinbeck, fourth play of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription season. The cast:

George ..... Guy Robertson
Lennie ..... Edward Andrews
Candy ..... John F. Hamilton
The Boss ..... Thomas Findlay
Curley ..... Lester Damon
Curley's Wife ..... Claire Luce
Slim ..... Grant Mills
Carlson ..... Charles Slattery
Whit .... Clarence J. Straight, Jr.
Crooks ..... Leigh Whipper

News of the Stage

Coward and Haydn

In New York as in Boston one of the most amusing things in Noel Coward's revue, "Set to Music," has proved to be Richard Haydn's monologue on fish. As a reward for merit, Mr. Haydn's name now appears in the billing in large type, second only to Beatrice Lillie and Mr. Coward.

Now that his revue is comfortably established as a hit, Mr. Coward has packed his bags and departed for the West coast en route to the South Seas.

"Kings" and the Guild

The cast for "Five Kings," which will be presented by the Theater Guild in association with the Mercury Theater, now includes Burgess Meredith as Prince Hal, John Emery as Percy Hotspur, Robert Speaight as Chorus, Lora Baxter as Lady Hotspur, and Orson Welles as Falstaff and Richard III. Beside playing two parts, Mr. Welles is directing the production.

"Shadow and Substance"

According to the New York Times, the tour of "Shadow and Substance" will end in Cincinnati on Feb. 11, 15 weeks earlier than had been planned. Bookings indeed had been made for that period, but a settlement was reached with the producers and the author. Sir Cedric Hardwicke is to act in a picture and it is said the film company participated in the settlement.

CBS; NBC

Grace Moore

She will sing in Charpentier's "Louise" to be broadcast Saturday afternoon. It is being revived by the Metropolitan Opera Company after nine years. The broadcast as usual will be over the NBC Red network.

Raymond Scott (Top)

He plays his own music Saturday evenings in "The Hit Parade."

Bob Burns (Below)

Regular Thursday night comedian of the air will have lead in "Arkansas Traveler" Monday night.

Colonial Network to Resume New England Town Meeting

Behind the Microphone

After several starts the New England Town Meeting of the Air resumes tonight at 8:30, through WAAB and stations of the Colonial Network, with the subject "What Shall We Do About Civil Service?" The program will come from the Boston City Club auditorium.

Speakers, representing various opinions, will be: Joseph Riceman, Chairman of Civil Service enforcement, Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride, State Chairman of personnel work for the Ohio League of Women Voters; Morris Lambie, Professor of Government at the Littauer School, Harvard; and Mrs. Fritz Marx, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

A technique similar to that used by Major Bowes in getting votes for his amateurs will be used by the Town Meeting group to encourage listeners to ask questions. Two phones, (Capitol 2871 and 2872), have been installed in the City Club to take questions. The hall audience will also be invited to participate in the question period.

While local interest is claimed in the question tonight, not until the Feb. 14 program, when State versus Federal forest conversation and flood control for New England will be debated, will there be another program of strictly local interest. Programs in between will discuss democracy versus totalitarianism, fense of the Monroe Doctrine by armed force, revision of the Wagner Act and interracial good will.

It seems to us that the discussion of topics of national importance had better be left to the national radio town meeting of the air. There are plenty of subjects in the field for local discussion. Here, for instance, we'd like to have Governor Aiken of Vermont brought to the forum to clarify his views on State rights in flood control and describe what form they will take. Or why not a discussion on the conduct of the public taxi stand question, whether or not the Governor's Council should be eliminated, or is county government necessary?

A tuning schedule for tonight might include:

7:30—WBZ—Oscar Shumsky, violinist.
8:00—WBZ—Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princes Ida," with Muriel Wilson, Fred Husfsmith and Walter Preston, soloists; Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
8:30—WNAC—Eddie Rickenbacker, Madge Evans and "Fats" Waller as special guests of Fred Uttal in "For Men Only."
8:30—WBZ—Gen. Hugh Johnson and Oscar Levant as guests of "Information Please."
9:30—WEEI—Joseph Szigeti, violinist, as guest of Benny Goodman and his orchestra.
9:30—WAAB—Nadia Reisenberg, pianist, playing Saint-Saëns's Concerto No. 2 in G Minor, with the WOR Symphony, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
10:00—WNAC—Rosalind Russell, screen player, as guest of Bob Hope.

Wednesday

Fabien Sevitsky, whom Bostonians remember through his work here, has apparently brought the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra to such a pitch that it was given a prominent spot last Sunday in the "Magic Key" national network program.

Mr. Sevitzky's Wednesday Indianapolis series continues weekly over the Columbia network at 3 p. m. For this week he has picked the Sonatina, Op. 61, by Nicolai Tchérepnin; the symphonic poem, "Three Pastels," of Edwin Etringham; and three Wagnerian excerpts—the introduction to Act III of "Tristan," Siegfried's Rhine Journey from "Götterdämmerung," and the Overture to "Tannhäuser."

A tuning schedule for Wednesday might include:

8:30—WBZ—"Singing Susie, a parrot that talks, sings, and blows a bugle, in Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby."
8:30—Premiere of song, "Mexican Jumping Bean," by Ray Scott, in Paul Whiteman's period.
8:30—WAAB—Address by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts at fourteenth Women's Patriotic Conference, Washington.
9:00—WNAC—Brad Barker, radio animal imitator, as Fred Allen's "Person You Didn't Expect to Meet," plus a dramatic poke at Kay Kayser's musical quiz program.

Thursday

Occasionally radio presents a concert artist before he or she has been reported from the concert halls and tonight offers an example. Cote Vandermark, Netherlands, concert and operatic singer, said to be the first great voice from Holland since Julia Culp, makes her debut on Bing Crosby's program at 10 p. m. on WNAC. Known as the "Dutch Nightingale," Miss Vandermark sings lyric as well as dramatic and coloratura roles, is proficient in six languages, and for several years has been a featured singer on Holland's two largest radio stations.

Worth a listener's attention today:

8:00—WBZ—Premiere of "Parade of Progress," a series of dramas based on food. The first will tell about wheat.
9:30—WBZ—"Monopolies: Do They Advance or Retard Business Recovery?" subject of America's Town Meeting of Air, with Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and Andrew W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Westinghouse, speakers.
10:00—WEEI—Lupe Velez and Edward Everett Horton, guests of "Tune-Up Time."

A. D. H.

Elman Plans Tour To Aid Refugees

Mischa Elman, violinist, has been designated a "musical ambassador" to South America where he will go in May, following his nationwide concert tour of this country for the benefit of German refugees of all faiths. According to an announcement from James Clement Dunn, Adviser on Political Relations of the Department of State, arrangements are being made for Mr. Elman to appear at recitals and concerts at the Embassies and Legations of the United States in the countries he will visit.

The violinist will give 25 concerts in as many cities, contributing his services for three months. The entire proceeds of the concerts will be turned over to the three leading refugee-aid organizations for rehabilitation work among Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish refugees.

Mr. Elman will appear at Detroit on Feb. 8. He will give concerts in Brooklyn, Providence, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Louisville, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, Oregon. The tour will end about May 6. Two weeks later, Mr. Elman will sail for South America.

Music Notes

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, will play the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor and Ernest Bloch's "Schelomo" with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at this week's Friday and Saturday concerts, which Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct. The program will open with the Seventh Symphony of Sibelius and will close with Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy."

A Strong Ensemble made up of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and directed by Nicholas Slonimsky will give a concert of classical music at the Worcester Art Museum on the evening of Jan. 25. The program lists Corelli's Concerto Grosso op. 6, no. 11; a Scarlatti Pastorale and Scherzo arranged by M. Esposito; the Aria and Bourreé from Bach's Suite No. 3, in D; a Gluck Sinfonie, and Mozart's "Eine Kleine Natchmusik."

Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Harvard University, will be the assisting artist with the Roth Quartet in the final concert of the series sponsored by the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, in Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 2. Dr. Coolidge will play the second viola part in the Quintet by Martinu. The rest of the program will consist of Mozart's Quartet in A major (K. 464) and Beethoven's Quartet in A minor (Op. 132). Feri Roth, Jeno Antal, Ferenc Molnar and Janos Scholz, the members of the Roth Quartet, are donating their services, as has been true of the other concerts in this series, which has been otherwise made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and Dr. Coolidge.

Teresa Calamara, pianist of Somerville, back from a year's study in London, will play in Jordan Hall at an early date. Miss Calamara studied while abroad with Matthay and Irene Scharrer. She won the Woodward-Smith scholarship and later won recognition in a Mozart contest. Besides playing in numerous recitals and in the Matthay school summer festival, she has appeared in concert at Queen's Hall.

The New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor, will give a concert Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, in Jordan Hall. The Adagio from Saint-Saëns' Symphony in C minor, No. 3, for orchestra and organ, will be played in memory of Albert W. Snow, a member of the faculty from 1924 to 1939. Carl McKinley will be the organist. The orchestra concerts at the New England Conservatory are open to the public without charge; tickets obtainable at the Conservatory.

In place of their annual sonata recital, Einar Hansen, violinist, and Jeanette Giguere, pianist, are joined this year by Virginia Stickney Snow, violoncellist, in a trio recital in Brown Hall Thursday evening, Jan. 26. They will present Brahms' Trio in C minor, op. 101; Saint-Saëns' in F major, op. 18, and Dvořák's in B flat major, opp. 21. Tickets obtainable at the Conservatory without charge.

To Talk on French Art

"French Painting of the Seventeenth Century" is the title of an illustrated public lecture to be given on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 4 o'clock, in the Fogg Museum. The lecturer will be Charles Sterling, who writes in French but lectures in English. His special field is the art of the seventeenth century in France and the Low Countries.

Bach's 'Art of Fugue'

For the third and probably—for performer and listener alike—the most exacting program of his present series of six organ recitals at Harvard's Germanic Museum, E. Power Biggs elected to play Bach's "Kunst der Fuge." This, the composer's last and, in certain respects, most remarkable work, is a series of fugues and canons of increasing complexity, built upon a single motto theme and designed to exemplify all the manifold devices of fugal counterpoint.

Except for two completely invertible fugues which Bach himself arranged for two claviers, the work was published in open score, as though intended as a purely abstract paper exercise rather than for instrumental performance. It is for this reason, naturally, that the "Kunst der Fuge" did not appear in Mr. Biggs' monumental recitals of the complete organ works last season. Yet, the music lies very conveniently under the ten fingers, difficult as it often is, and may quite justifiably be regarded as having been conceived in terms of the keyboard. Professor Tovey—that paragon of lighthearted profundity—played it in Boston, a few years ago, on the pianoforte, with his own brilliant completion of Bach's putative scheme. (The composer did not complete the immense quadruple fugue with which he obviously intended to crown the work. In the engraved edition which his son Carl Philip Emmanuel published, this fugue breaks off before the entry of the fourth subject—the motto theme alone would relate it to the entire scheme.) Wolfgang Graeser's arrangement for chamber orchestra has also, on a single memorable occasion, been heard in Boston. A version for string quartet, contrived by Roy Harris and M. D. Herter Norton, has been recorded by the Roth String Quartet.

In all these guises, and not least in Mr. Briggs' organ performance (which necessarily could not always attain the transparent clarity of the orchestral and string-quartet versions, yet achieved often a majesty of sound to which they could not aspire), the "Kunst der Fuge" reveals itself astoundingly as much more than an academic demonstration of fugal technique.

It is, of course, an artificial scheme—the four simple fugues upon the motto theme and its inversion; the "stretto" fugues, in which it treads upon the heels of its own augmentations, diminutions, and inversions; the double, triple, and quadruple fugues, in which it is combined with various countersubjects. Yet, except in one or two of the strictest, these exemplifications of Bach's amazing dexterity and fertility are genuine and even great music. The twofold secret is that Bach never hesitated to break an academic rule if it conflicted with his profoundly musical instinct, and that his sense of balance, of design, of climax, to say nothing of his immensely expressive harmonic vocabulary, could impose itself upon the academic scheme and mold it to an artistic purpose. So, in this great series, there are many moods, many degrees of grandeur or simplicity, of solemnity, or playfulness. Yet they do demand a prolonged and concentrated attention from the listener that may well have exhausted some of last night's audience.

Mr. Biggs omitted from his program the four canons and the two fugues for two keyboard instruments. It was still a formidable task, and one in which this enterprising and indefatigable musician acquitted himself with his accustomed skill and his usual excellent judgment as to organ registrations and tempi.

S. S.

Paderewski Again To Play in Boston

Ignace Jan Paderewski will play the piano again in Boston this spring. The recital will be given in Symphony Hall early in May, toward the end of his twentieth American tour.

The pianist, who was last in America in 1933, will open his tour on Feb. 26 with a nationwide broadcast on the RCA Magic Key program over the Blue Network of the NBC. He will then give recitals in 20 cities and will spend a week at his ranch in Paso Robles, Calif.

On the Double Keyboard

Toppo, New York

Winifred Christie

Pianist who will give a recital at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28.

Esther-May Barrett

Having made successful debut recitals in various parts of the country, Esther-May Barrett last night essayed a recital in Steinert Hall, listing the following program: "Se tu m'ami," Pergolesi; "Oh Had I Jubal's Lyre," Handel; "Dearest Lord Jesus," Bach; "Heart, my heart why this emotion," Beethoven; Schubert, "Gretchen am Spinnrade," "Nacht und Träume," "Der Wegweiser," and "Frühlingssehnsucht"; "Yarmouth Fair," Warlock; "To the Children," Rachmaninoff; "My Little Pool," Slonimsky; Folk songs arranged by White, "I Heard of a City Called Heaven," "I saw de Light and Ezekiel saw de wheel;" Chausson, "Chanson Perpetuelle;" Berlioz, Bolero. Nicolas Slonimsky was the pianoforte accompanist.

Miss Barrett has a pleasing stage presence. She sings easily, and her voice is of good quality. She evidently understands the use of resonance, and for the most part, her breath control is good. If she could dispense with some of the vibrato which now mars her singing, her performance would be much more interesting.

In those songs which we were able to hear, we found Miss Barrett a little uninteresting on the interpretative side. Her songs were not given the little touches which make songs individual. In Rachmaninoff's beautiful song there was a lack of depth and poignant feeling which is an inherent part of the text. Miss Barrett's diction was also at fault here. The English language is very simple to sing correctly, if one will take the trouble to experiment with it.

The Berlioz item found Miss Barrett entirely in the mood . . . but she should have been better advised than to have superimposed an abrupt performance of castanets, especially since she could not handle them herself. Steinert Hall does not lend itself readily to meaningless clatter such as that of last night.

This being a debut, there were flowers and demands for encores, which the singer granted and demanded recognition for Mr. Slonimsky whose accompaniments were deftly and intelligently performed.

G. M. S.

Ina Braithwaite

Once in a while a pianist visits us and leaves an impression of sensitiveness to the music she plays. Such a person was Ina Braithwaite, who made her debut here in 1935. Last night in Jordan Hall, she offered the following program: J. S. Bach, Prelude and Fugue No. 21; P. E. Bach, Rondo in B minor; Scarlatti, Capriccio; Mandel; Chaconne and Variations; Schubert, Fantasia, Op. 15; Palmgren, Rhapsody Op. 81, No. 3, and "The Pinwheel," Op. 76, No. 6; Blumenfeld, "Momenet de desespoir"; Liadov, Trois Preludes; Poulenc, Caprice Italien; Liszt, Polonaise in E major.

The characteristics by which we remembered her were again in evidence last night. Miss Braithwaite summoned a very lovely tone for the Adagio of the Schubert item, and it was evident that she thoroughly understood the structural outline of the Bach music. For some reason, however, her technic was not always clean. There seemed to be errors in judging distance. There was also a monotony in tone color which did not allow the pianist to reveal fully that which the listener felt she intended. In other words, those who heard Miss Braithwaite last night did not hear her at her best, although her performance was warmly applauded by her audience.

G. M. S.

News of the Screen

"Pygmalion" Progress

Reports of the test showing of Shaw's "Pygmalion" in Dayton, Ohio, last week seem to indicate that there is a future for G. B. S. in the movies. For the first two days of the engagement, every seat in the theater was sold and the booking has now been extended for another week. With such a straw as that to show which way the movie wind is blowing, cities outside New York—where the film is now in its eighth week at the Astor Theater—may confidently expect to see "Pygmalion." In Boston the word now is "within six weeks and possibly sooner."

"Swanee River"

Stephen Collins Foster will be the subject of a movie biography. It will be called "Swanee River" but it is safe to guess that such items as "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe," "Old Folks at Home," and "Oh! Susanna" will be heard during the course of the story.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"Brilliantly written and acted"—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Broadhurst The., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

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Tues., Wed. "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD" Thurs., "PATIENCE." Fri. "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Sat., "MIKADO." Jan. 30, "THE GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N.Y. Times, Oct. 21.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

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Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
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Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, Daily News
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"NOT TO BE MISSED."—Journal-Amer.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
Beatrice Lillie in
SET TO MUSIC — A NEW REVUE
by Noel Coward
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"BRILLIANT AMUSEMENT"—Atkinson, Times
Clifton WEBB, Estelle WINWOOD, Hope WILLIAMS
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST — Oscar Wilde's Gay Comedy
VANDERBILT, West 48 St. BRy. 9-0134
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. and Feb. 12, 2:40
Seats on Sale 4 Weeks in Advance

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

BOSTON

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TRUDI SCHOOP
and Her Dancing Comedians
SAT. MAT. at 2:30 Jordan Hall $1.65 to 40c
Recital on Moor Double-Keyboard Piano
WINIFRED CHRISTIE
SUN. AFT., FEB. 5—SYMPHONY
TICKETS NOW $1.00, $1.50 plus $2.00, $2.50 tax
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"THE CITADEL"
Lew Ayres — Maureen O'Sullivan
"SPRING MADNESS"
Thursday: "Submarine Patrol" and "Down on the Farm"

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, HARRY FITZGERALD
CORT. THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

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GENUINE REDUCTIONS
15% to 50%
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SWEATERS—SPORT HATS
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MEN'S SOCKS
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AUTO ROBES—SHAWLS
GENUINE SCOTCH TWEEDS
AUTHENTIC CLAN TARTANS
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Chief of Boston Assessors Finds Some Realty Overtaxed

(Continued from Page 1)

fact, aren't most abatements sought granted?

Mr. Kelly: Well, I suppose they are.

Councilor Taylor: But how about the small homeowner?

Mr. Kelly: I think the small homeowners are treated as speedily as possible in our office. Many small homeowners don't know their rights, especially before the Tax Appeals Board.

Councilor Taylor: Aren't the small homeowners over assessed?

Mr. Kelly: I don't think so. Many parts of the city are over assessed, I admit it. But I don't think the small homeowners are over assessed.

Councilor Taylor: I think 75 to 80 per cent of the abatement cases should never get before the Board of Tax Appeals. Don't you think the rising tax rates year after year put down the value of land and buildings?

Starts Vicious Circle

Mr. Kelly: This starts a vicious circle. As tax rates go up values go down, and as values go down and the levy is accordingly less, then the tax rate must go up to provide the revenue. But I think there is a fair place where it may be said values reach the bottom.

Councilor Shattuck: Is it the practice of the Assessing Department to go back to the original assessment on a piece of property after an abatement has been granted at a lower figure by the State Board?

Mr. Kelly: That has happened many times. You won't find in 1938 every abatement noted upon our books. It should not have happened. It is a clerical difficulty that has prevented abatements getting placed upon our books before the new bills went out each year.

Councilor Shattuck: Wouldn't we better understand our true situation, Mr. Kelly, if we assessed our real estate upon its true values?

Mr. Kelly replied that he considered it advisable to "discourage" such a practice, that he preferred to set a "psychologically reasonable rate."

Councilor Shattuck: You refer to sales in the Back Bay. In many cases sales of property there are turned away as such, if not discouraged by overvaluations.

Mr. Kelly: I think the mistake that is being made is to sacrifice these properties to people who don't belong in the Back Bay. . . .

How to Encourage Back Bay

Mr. Kelly then described one piece of property assessed for $90,000 whose owners asked the assessment be placed at $25,000. He said the Assessing Department offered a compromise at $40,000. He then asked Councilor Shattuck, "Should we put it (the value) down to its distressed figure of $12,000, as I believe it is being offered for?"

Councilor Shattuck: A medium of $12,500 to $15,000 would tend to encourage those in the Back Bay.

Mr. Kelly: We have not gotten down to sale prices as yet. Houses there are being made over into a class of apartments not suitable to the district. . . . .

Councilor Shattuck: Would you say the number of abatements in the Back Bay was proportional to other districts in the city?

Mr. Kelly: Oh, no. The Back Bay has fallen off terribly.

Councilor Wilson asked Mr. Kelly if he considered the Assessing Department is undermanned and Mr. Kelly replied that it needs "at least a dozen additional clerks."

In reply to questions by Councilor Chase, Mr. Kelly agreed that Edward F. Cassel has been hired regularly by the City "through the Mansfield and Tobin administrations and before that" as its expert to testify on cases before the State Appellate Tax Board.

Depression Added to Burden

Councilor Chase: Is he the $40,000 a year man?

Mr. Kelly: I would not say as to that.

Councilor Carey asked Mr. Kelly if the Assessing Department had ever been caught up in its work and Mr. Kelly replied "not exactly," but that the depression has added a great burden. Prior to the creation of the State Board of Tax Appeals, now the State Appellate Tax Board, however, the Department "had few cases appealed," he said.

Councilor Taylor: Wouldn't it be cheaper for the city to grant a petitioner for abatement when that is asked rather than to seek a compromise in which case the petitioner goes to the State Board and gets the abatement he originally asked for? For in addition to the full abatement, the city must then pay the extra cost of an expert's testimony before the Board.

Mr. Kelly: I would say as a general thing we are better off to settle. We have settled more cases than is apparent. My secretary tells me that of the 1937 cases before the State Board, 85 per cent have been settled.

Mr. Kelly concluded by stating that the City "does not win" many of its cases before the State Board but defended the hiring of a tax expert, stating that his efforts before the Board "may soften the blows."

Famous Real Estate Card Index Is 'Going'

Queried by Councilor Wilson as to the whereabouts of the famous "million dollar" CWA, ERA and WPA project to establish an up-to-date card index of real estate in Boston to facilitate equitable assessments in Boston, Edward T. Kelly, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, after testifying that real estate in the City is over-assessed, advised the Council as follows:

Councilor Wilson: This WPA index, where has it gone? That is, the famous survey.

Mr. Kelly: Well, it is going.

Councilor Wilson: In which direction?

Mr. Kelly: Well, it is nearing completion—I hope.

Court Reporter Bill Is Favored

The Supreme Judicial Court would be given authority to apoint its own Reporter of Decisions under legislation reported favorably today by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary.

Last year a similar bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by former Governor Charles F. Hurley, who insisted the Governor's appointive power should not be curtailed. At present the Reporter of Decisions is appointed by the Governor.

If the present bill is adopted Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will sign it, inasmuch as he asked for such legislation in his inaugural message.

New England Governors Urge Advertising Fund

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today that the New England Governors' recreational committee has recommended a fund of $50,000 be authorized for the joint advertising and promotion of the recreational facilities of the six New England States. Massachusetts' share would be $17,250.

The second meeting of the New England Governors, set for Friday, has been postponed by Governor Saltonstall, subject to call.

Jury Enrolled Quickly For Carney Bribe Trial

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—A jury was drawn in 14 minutes today to hear evidence in the second trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford on an indictment charging he solicited a $25,000 bribe in connection with a contract for collecting garbage.

Engineers Devise Wall 'Tile' Proof To Fire and Noise

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 23—After enlisting the aid of research in building new acoustical materials, engineers of a local concern have developed a sound absorbent "tile" which, besides being extremely light in weight and color, is fireproof.

"Berry-Cel" is fashioned from rock wool, lime and silicate, the pasty mass being submitted to a whipping process that transforms it into a froth. The "froth" is then molded and dried, and the resulting tiles are verminproof, moistureproof, soundproof and fireproof. In fact, one can burn his initials on the surface of a tile while an assistant supports it with his hand from underneath.

Officials of the Franklin Square House, a Boston institution furnishing a home to working girls, have made an installation in the dining room, and are most enthusiastic over the "quietness we bought from F. E. Berry, Jr. & Co." More than 150 other installations have been made in New England in banks, churches, offices, schools, and other institutions.

The textured surface of "Berry-Cel" is similar to a fine sand-finished plaster. The natural color is white, with high light-reflection value, but it can be tinted to any color desired. It can be cemented to any surface, but it can also be attached mechanically to any type of construction, thus eliminating lath and plaster.

Not Guilty Pleas In Bankers' Case

Three associates of Commercial Bankers, Inc., which went out of business in 1937 following a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation, pleaded not guilty in Federal District Court today to selling securities by unlawful means, using the mails to defraud, and conspiracy.

They are Lionel L. Morneault of Saco, Maine, and Alexander V. Wilson, Jr., of Pittsfield and Boston, both salesmen, and William E. Willard of Cambridge, president of Commercial Bankers. Judge Elisha H. Brewster permitted Mr. Willard to change his former plea of guilty to not guilty. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Morneault were indicted secretly last September by a Federal grand jury.

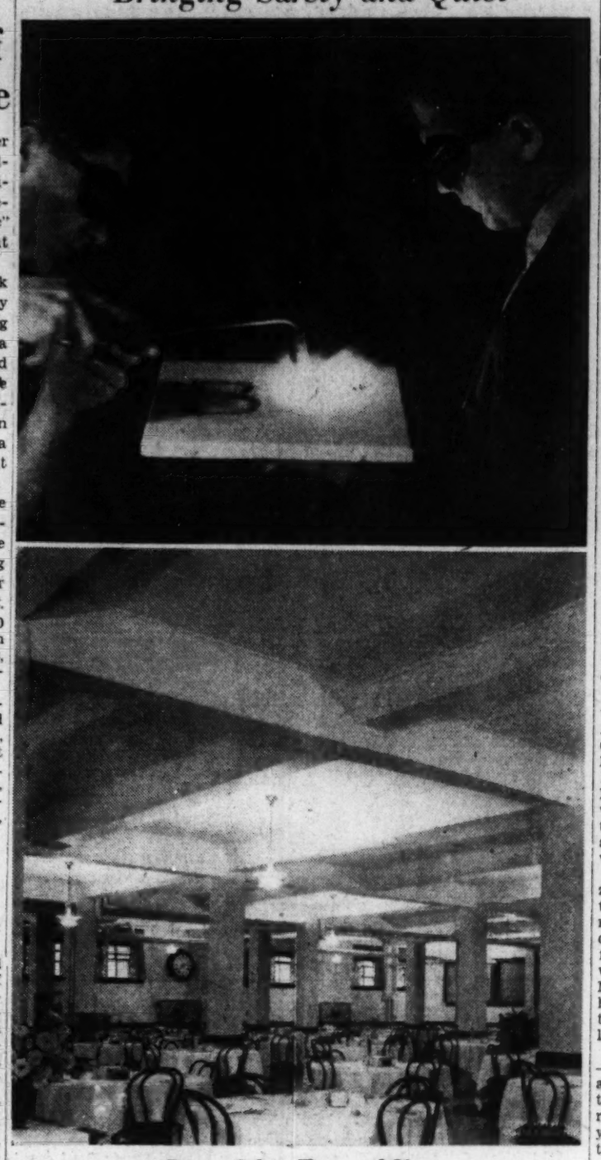
According to Assistant United States Attorney George F. Garrity, the three defendants allegedly sold worthless stock to the amount of more than $50,000 to New England residents, mostly elderly people.

The case was continued for trial.

Connecticut Snow News

A concise leaflet of information on winter sports facilities in Connecticut has just been published by the State Publicity Commission. It contains detailed descriptions of approximately 100 miles of ski trails, jumps, slopes, and other facilities. A shaded map shows the general locations of the centers in the northwest and central sections. Telephone numbers of responsible individuals are listed for almost every winter sports area mentioned, for convenience in securing correct snow, weather, and facility information. Copies of the leaflet may be obtained without charge from the Commission, Room 204, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn.

Bringing Safety and Quiet



Berry-Cel in Test and Use

Upper: Letters inscribed by blowtorch on 'tile' held in bare hand. Lower: Dining hall of Franklin Square House, Boston, de-echoed by 'tiles' covering surfaces.

George B. Johnson

George B. Johnson of Osterville, Mass., who passed on yesterday, for many years was identified prominently with civic and business affairs in Boston. Merchant, banker and traveler, he was a director of several banks and a Trustee of the Boston Elevated. From 1917 to 1931 he was President of the R. H. White Company. At one time he was President of the Retail Trade Board of the Chamber of Commerce. As a member of the Chamber's Committee on Judicial Procedure, he was actively associated with Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former President of Harvard University, in the attempt to end long delays in bringing cases to trial. Mr. Johnson was known nationally throughout his work as a member of the United States Government's Alaskan Seal Commission in 1923.

New Dog Track Petition Filed; Public Hearing Set for Jan. 26

On Thursday, Jan. 26 at 2 p. m., in Faneuil Hall the City Council will hold a public hearing on a second petition by the Readville Greyhound Association for the Council's "consent" to "lay out" a dog track in the Readville Section of Hyde Park, adjacent to the Dedham town line.

The new petition was filed with the City Clerk yesterday at 1:30, almost an hour before Mayor Tobin's veto message on the original petition had been made public or read to the Council.

In executive session the Council—which last week approved the first petition without a public hearing and within an hour of its arrival before the body, and was criticized by many in Hyde Park for its action—voted a public hearing he held on this second petition.

The Council's jurisdiction in the matter of a dog track is merely to approve a petition to "lay out" a track. This petition must then be approved by the Mayor. Once this consent has been given, the petitioners must then seek a license to operate the track, and be assigned a period for the same, from the State Racing Commission.

Steps leading up to the public hearing for Thursday on the question which has provoked much agitation in Hyde Park and in the City Council have been as follows:

Monday, Jan. 16—At 2 p. m. a petition of the Readville Greyhound Association was presented to the City Council, signed by Huntingdon R. Hardwick (former Harvard athlete) as president, and Nathan W. Edson, as Treasurer. The petition was sent to executive committee, there discussed by the full Council, and by 3:30 p. m. approved by a voice vote.

Tuesday, Jan. 17—Hyde Park citizens and clergy strongly protested the City Council's action and demanded a public hearing. Throughout the week the movements both for and against dog racing for Readville gathered headway. Councilor Norton, of Hyde Park, who claimed he was absent when the vote on the petition was taken, offered to lead a march on City Hall.

Monday, January 23, at 11:30 a. m.—Mayor Tobin stated to reporters at his regular daily press conference that he had not yet seen the dog racing petition and of course had not yet considered what action he would take.

At 1:30 p. m.—A second identical petition for City Council and Mayoral "consent" for a dog track at Hyde Park was filed at the City Clerk's office.

At 2:15 p. m.—Reporters, in examining messages sent to the City Council by the Mayor, found a message from the Mayor returning the dog racing petition "disapproved."

At 2:30 p. m.—Huntingdon R. Hardwick, President of the Readville Greyhound Association, the petitioner, appeared at the Council meeting, then in progress, and presented to a City Council messenger and to the press a letter suggesting that the Council hold a public hearing on the first petition. He was informed that this petition had already been vetoed by the Mayor.

At 3:00 p. m.—The second petition for a dog track was brought before the executive session of the Council and without delay the Council voted to hold a public hearing on Thursday, January 26, at 2 p. m., in Faneuil Hall before the executive committee of the Council. This simply means before the entire membership of the Council, but with Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., presiding as Chairman, rather than George A. Murray, President of the Council.

In addition to the proposed track at Hyde Park, dog racing interests today were seeking approval of town officials to set up race-betting plants at Marshfield, on the South Shore, and at Wareham, on Buzzard's Bay.

A public hearing is to be held Thursday night in Agricultural Hall at Marshfield to permit public discussion of the proposed $200,000 establishment there of the Shawnee Racing Association. The Wareham track was approved by the Selectmen some time ago but the State Racing Commission has not yet acted on the matter.

Opponents of dog racing won a victory last night at Rehoboth, where the Selectmen unanimously rejected an application of the Rehoboth Geyhound Association for construction of a $100,000 track. Ministers and Boy Scout, Grange and civic leaders had protested the plan at a public hearing. Rehoboth is near Dighton, where one of the State's two dog tracks already exists. The other existing track is at Revere.

'Foggy Stain With Pale Tail' Tells Story of a New Comet

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Announcement that a Russian natural scientist working in Central Asia and an American amateur astronomer in Ohio had found, independently, a new comet on the night of Jan. 19 was made by the Harvard College Observatory.

Harvard authorities said that when they sent news that Leslie C. Peltier of Delphos, Ohio, had discovered a new comet to the Centrau Bureau for Astronomical Information at Copenhagen, they were informed by the Bureau that Professor Kozik of the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory likewise had found a new comet.

A check of the two independent observations, Harvard officials said, revealed both astronomers had observed the same object, but that Professor Kozik had made his observation about 10 hours earlier than Mr. Peltier because darkness occurred about that much earlier in Central Asia. In consequence, the new comet is being called the Kozik-Peltier comet, for both its discoverers.

The new comet, described by Professor Kozik as 'a' foggy stain with a very pale tail" and by Mr. Peltier as a bright nucleus surrounded by a fuzzy patch of light, may become visible to the unaided eye about Feb. 10, Harvard Obseratory astronomers asserted.

Since its discovery, they said, it had been scrutinized by various observatories in different parts of the world, making possible preliminary calculations of its orbit and motion.

The Harvard astronomers said it appeared to be 40 or 50 million miles distant and that it might approach to 30 million miles from the earth before beginning its swing away.

Connecticut Votes $350,000 to Repair Parks and Forests

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—The Connecticut General Assembly, prompted by a request for speedy action from Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, authorized today the use of $350,000 to pay the State's share of hurricane rehabilitation work in the state parks and forests.

Although both Houses adjourned after sessions lasting less than an hour, most of the legislators stayed in the Capitol for county meetings in the afternoon.

The day brought the first open rumblings of revolt against the curtailment of the State's educational facilities proposed by the Republican Chief Executive last week as part of his "frugality in government" program.

Windham County Democrats voted to present a resolution protesting against the proposed abandonment of the Willimantic Teachers College at their county meeting, and Senator Samuel H. Malkan (D) of New Haven said he would ask the New Haven County meeting to protest the recommended closing of the Teachers College in his city.

Timilty Considers Ban Before 10 a. m. On Intown Parking

Seeking to prevent all-day parking in the downtown shopping area, Joseph F. Timility, Police Commissioner, is in communication with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and its Retail Trade Board on a plan to ban all parking in that area before 10 a. m. daily.

The Commissioner believes this would have the effect of very considerably reducing the number of cars parked by office workers before entering their places of business. He said he wished an expression by the Chamber on how such a plan would affect business, particularly in opening up the section to out-of-town drivers seeking parking spaces for short intervals during the day.

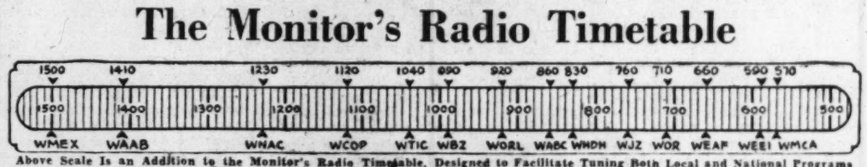
Monopoly Charge Filed by Milkmen

A conspiracy by three large milk companies to obtain a monopoly in the Greater Boston milk market by driving out the "little fellow" was charged in a report filed yesterday in the U. S. District Court by four small milk companies. Charges involve the New England Dairies, Inc., United Farmers Co-operative Association, and Milton Creamery.

Francis R. Bangs

Francis Reginald Bangs of 190 Marlboro Street, who passed on yesterday, was Vice-President of Minot, Williams and Bangs, Inc., real estate and trustees, a member of the Boston Schoolhouse Commission, former Back Bay Alderman, and at one time Treasurer of the Republican State Committee. He was a Vice-President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and President of its Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board in 1915. In 1907 and 1908 he was Chairman of the first and second Garbage Commissions appointed by the Mayor and served in 1912 as Chairman of the Metropolitan Fire Hazard Commission.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Folk Singers	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	"Parade"; music	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"20th Century Serenade"; recordings	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"		"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 "Big Town"; E. Robinson; C. Trevor	Gilbert and Sullivan: "Princess Ida"	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet" dramatization	Buck Nation
8:15				Studio speaker
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; inter-	New England Town Meeting: "What Shall We	Dean Dickens, songs
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music		Johannes Steel, news
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson quiz	Do About Civil Service"	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"				Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	National Defense Conference talks	"Fibber McGee" comedy variety program	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; J. Szigeti			Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Rosalind Russell; music	Canadiens hockey	Tribune dinner to Dorothy Thompson
10:15 "River's End"	network interviews		Jack Fisher's Orch.	
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"; popular variety	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 Rep. Patman, Tex.		Kemper Song Stories	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	"Evening Vespers"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; Woman Buys	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	Nation's School of the Air	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"		Baron's Texans
10:30 "Hilton House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	"Just Plain Bill"	"Choir Loft" organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Raoul Nadeau; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; stocks	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie Comment	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Our Quartet; songs	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Folk Songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Norman Mackay, songs	"Classical Album"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Speaker; music	The Hitmakers; orch.	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Book Reviews
3:00 Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra;	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	Del Cauritney's Orch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 Fabien Sevitzky,	Del Cauritney's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Religious program
3:45 conductor	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 Piano soloist	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Studio speaker
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Senator Henry Cabot	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Lodge, talk	Johannes Steele, news
9:00 Theater: Charlie	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Bert Block's Orchestra	"The Swingsters"
9:15 Ruggles in 'Wells'	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	John Steele, news	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:30 "Man Who Could	'Wings for the Martians';	Company; Interview;	"Jewish Contributions to	American-Jewish Fed-
9:45 Work Miracles"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Civilization"	eration; talks
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Network sports	Network sports	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Network sports	Network sports	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Network sports	Network sports	"Music Counter"; Mabel	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Network sports	Network sports	McCane; Edna O'Dell;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Four Grenadiers; orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem: variety

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Jan. 25

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Jan. 25

3:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station W1XAL

For Wednesday, Jan. 25

(6.04mc—49.8m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Special program.
8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music series. Donald J. Grout, Harvard: The Beginnings of the Classical Period: The "Gallant" Style.

Rock Bottom PRICES!
on First Quality Foods at FIRST NATIONAL STORES

NOW IN EFFECT EVERY DAY

PEACHES	RICHMOND Sliced or Halves	2 NO. 2½ TINS	27c	RAISINS	FANCY SEEDLESS 2 15 OZ. PKGS. 15c
FINAST PEACHES		2 NO. 2½ TINS	29c	RAISINS	FANCY SEEDED 2 15 OZ. PKGS. 17c
PINEAPPLE	Finast—Dole'F No. 1 Pack Sliced or Crushed	NO. 2 TIN	15c	RINSO	2 LGE. PKGS. 39c
PINEAPPLE	Finast—Dole's No. 1 Pack Sliced or Crushed	NO. 2½ TIN	19c	OXYDOL	2 LGE. PKGS. 39c
PRUNE PLUMS	FINAST	2 NO. 2½ TINS	25c	ROLLED OATS	White Spray Quick Cook or Regular 48 OZ. PKG. 15c
DEL MONTE	FRUIT SALAD NO. 1 TIN	15c	NO. 2½ TIN 25c	BAKED BEANS	FINAST OVEN-BAKED 2 28 OZ. TINS 23c
APRICOTS	Whole Unpeeled In Heavy Syrup	2 NO. 2½ TINS	29c	FRIEND'S BEANS	2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
PRUNES	FINAST EXTRA LARGE		2 LB. PKG. 17c	B & M BEANS	2 28 OZ. TINS 25c
SANDWICH DILL	SLICED PICKLES		FULL PINT 10c	BROWN BREAD	FINAST BRAND 2 1 LB. TINS 25c
				FINAST CATSUP	2 14 OZ. BOTS. 25c
HERSHEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP			16 OZ. TIN 9c	MACARONI	OR SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 8 OZ. PKG. 5c
SOFTASILK CAKE FLOUR			44 OZ. PKG. 25c	PINK SALMON	FANCY ALASKA TALL TIN 10c
SHRIMP	Medium Size—Fancy Quality	2 NO. 1 TINS	25c	CRISCO	3 LB. TIN 53c 1 LB. TIN 19c
TOMATO JUICE	FINAST		50 OZ. TIN 19c	QUAKER OATS	3 LB. PKG. 17c 20 OZ. PKG. 8c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO JUICE			14 OZ. TIN 7c	PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH	16 OZ. TIN 19c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER			40 FT. ROLL 5c	AUNT JEMIMA	PANCAKE FLOUR 20 OZ. PKG. 10c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD			9 OZ. JAR 10c	PANCAKE FLOUR	WHITE SPRAY 20 OZ. PKG. 5c
GULDEN'S MUSTARD		2	8½ OZ. JARS 21c	SPAGHETTI	FINAST BRAND COOKED STYLE 3 14 OZ. TINS 20c
LUX FLAKES			LGE. PKG. 21c	SILVER SKILLET	CORNED BEEF HASH 2 16 OZ. TINS 25c
CAMAY SOAP		3	BARS 17c	BAKER'S CHOCOLATE	FOR COOKING ½ LB. CAKE 14c
				BAKER'S COCOA	½ LB. TIN 7c

HERE IS A SPECIAL SALE!
BLACK WALNUT OR BUTTER MACAROON
COOKIES 2 LBS. 33c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Canadiens Seek to Down Bruins at Boston Garden Tonight—No-Hit Pitcher Due

Weiland to Handle Team From Bench for Art Ross

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manager Art Ross will do a bit more vacationing tonight at the Boston Garden when Bruins meet Canadiens, in that he will sit apart from the team and permit Cooney Weiland to manage affairs from the bench. Weiland's foot is troubling him and he is not expected to play, so Ross will give him another chance to experience handling the team. Weiland did the bench job Sunday night in Detroit when the B's defeated Detroit, 5-0.

According to the records, which may or may not bear weight in hockey, there are only two teams in the National Hockey League in the same class with our Bruins. One team is the New York Rangers outfit, now trailing the B's by four points and the other is Canadiens—yes Canadiens—last-place team from Montreal.

Only Managed to Divide

Rangers and Canadiens are the only two who have been equal to holding the Bruins even in games played. The locals have played four games against Rangers and four games against Canadiens and have only managed to divide honors. Against all other clubs in the league the Bruins have won more than they have lost.

Unfortunately for Rangers and particularly Canadiens, these clubs are forced to engage in combat with other clubs than the Bruins. Of course, Rangers are not doing too badly over the circuit, but Canadiens would not be on the bottom of the league standing on their record against Boston. If they had done as well against the other clubs in the league they would be on a much more respectable rung of the ladder.

There is justifiable reason in the opinion of the Boston hockey fan for the Rangers being capable of holding the Bruins, but there is no figuring a team so often beaten as Canadiens, staying even with the locals. In games played to date, the Bruins have been shut out only four times, once by Toronto, once by Rangers, and twice by Canadiens.

Fifth Meeting

This game tonight marks the fifth meeting for the two this season, and while Canadiens are here following a 7-3 drubbing by Rangers Sunday night and minus Georges Mantha, a good left winger, the records give the Bruins no easy encounter in prospect. When the season opened critics were unanimous that Canadiens would be well up near the top, but the efforts to blend the remnants of Canadiens and Maroons into one team has not been satisfactory as yet.

Canadiens were in town last inght and Manager Cecil Hart insists the team will make the play-offs . . . Both Manager Hart and the players believe they can beat Bruins most anytime . . Cecil is loud in praise of Rhys Thompson from Toronto, who is being groomed at New Haven . . . He took him out of Conn Smythe's "back yard."

Phil Hergesheimer, once with the Bruin Cubs and turned adrift, now stars for Cleveland and is almost certain to make the majors next season . . . Walter Buswell, defenseman for Canadiens, picks on all-star team of Tiny Thompson, goal; Dit Clapper and Earl Seibert, defense; Syl Apps, center; Toe Blake, right wing, and Charlie Sands, left wing . . . Can't see Blake as a right wing or Sands as a left wing . . . He picked Sands for backchecking ability and claims defensemen love good back checkers (naturally).

Yale Coach Begins Battery Practice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—"Smoky Joe" Wood started his sixteenth season as Yale baseball coach yesterday, the coldest day of the winter in New Haven, by calling candidates, including his son, "Smoky Joe," Jr., for their first 1939 workout.

Young Joe was the leading pitcher for the Eli freshmen last spring.

Only battery candidates worked out in the cage and practice will continue on that basis three times a week until Feb. 6, when the full squad will report for daily drills.

Besides Joe, Jr., Moe Jubitz, Jack Blossom, Jack Crosby, Paul Schell, Bill Poole and Jack Schroeder loosened a few kinks in the workout.

Bozeman Wins Another

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Jay Bozeman, of Vallejo, Calif., won his eighth straight game in the national three-cushion billiard tourney last night by beating Otto Reiselt, of Philadelphia, 50 to 46, in 30 innings. He beat Reiselt, 50 to 31, in 47 innings, this afternoon. Reiselt had a high run of 11 last night to Bozeman's 9.

Vines Wins 6—4, 6—4

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 24 (AP)—Donald Budge and Ellsworth Vines continue their professional tennis series at Richmond, Va., tonight with Budge leading the pro champ 10 matches to 5. Vines won 6—4, 6—4 last night.

Starting to Turn the Light on Again

By a Staff Photographer

Bruins forward line of Charlie Sands, Bill Cowley and Ray Getliffe back together again after the prolonged absence of Cowley. They are starting to score points and flash the red light behind the opposing goalies once more.

Toronto Supply Has Run Out

By the Associated Press

The Ontario crop of young hockey players, which looked almost inexhaustible a few years ago, seems to have petered out, and that's one reason why the Toronto Maple Leafs are down in fourth place in the National League standing this season instead of setting the pace as they usually used to do.

Back when they pulled the famous "kid" line of Chuck Conacher, Joe Primeau and Harvey Jackson out of the local amateur ranks all ready to set the big circuit afire, it seemed that the Leafs were the next thing to unbeatable because they could always come up with a bunch of new stars any time the old ones threatened to weaken. It was the same only a couple of seasons back when they produced Slyvanus Apps and Gordon Drillon to fight it out for the "prize rookie" award.

But this year they just haven't got 'em, and the old squad, partly because of injuries, has been staggering along in fourth or fifth place. The Boston Bruins have the pick of the youngsters in Frankie Brimsek, the American-born goalie, Defenseman Jack Crawford and Roy Conacher, third brilliant member of the clan. They snatched Art Jackson, Harvey's kid brother, right from under the nose of Manager Conn Smythe of Toronto then, having no place for him, loaned him to the New York Americans for the season. He's been playing so well the A's want to buy him outright and Boston won't sell.

So tonight it will be brother against brother when the Leafs and Americans meet in New York. The A's also have a bright young defense star in Wilf Field, who is one of the reasons why the New York club has continued to run a good third despite a flock of injuries. Tonight the Amerks have a chance to climb within two points of the second-place New York Rangers and set the stage for a real battle in their intracity encounter Thursday. They took a 7-2 trimming at Toronto last Saturday but still have the edge over the Leafs in their meetings as well as a five-point bulge in the figures.

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- From Sports Sidelines
- By-Plays
- And Talking of—
- Chess

Kansas Glenn Runs in Garden Saturday in the Prout Mile

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will Glenn Cunningham fly away from the mark Saturday night in the Prout Games mile run and reach for a new world record? Or will he let either Gene Venzke, Chuck Fenske or Blaine Rideout set the early pace and win his fifth successive Boston Garden mile by nipping them at the tape? These questions had track fans speculating today as the 16th annual meet approached.

The wiry Kansan recently won the Sugar Bowl mile in 4m. 10.7s. at New Orleans, for the fastest time ever recorded in the South. A few days later he captured the 800 meters at Madison Square Garden in 1m. 53s., for a new K. of C. meet standard. Apparently greater than ever, the mid-western flier threatens the world mile mark every time he pulls on his spiked shoes.

Borrowed Shoes

Incidentally, it may not be generally known, but Cunningham ran that 800-meter race in New York with a pair of borrowed shoes. A wide majority of runners guard their spikes like a baseball player does his glove. But as long as they are size 8½, the Kansan can win distance grinds with any man's brogans.

Cunningham won the Prout mile in 1935 in 4m. 16.4s., repeated in '36 at 4m. 17.7s., followed with the fastest Boston mile—4m. 11.9s—in '37, and kept the string intact by coming home first again last year in 4m. 13.8s. He ran a 4m. 04.4s. mile on Dartmouth's banked indoor track, the fastest ever clocked, but the accepted world standard belongs to Britain's Sydney Wooderson, who was caught at 4m. 06.4s. If Cunningham is at the top of his stride, as suggested at New Orleans and New York, and Venzke, Fenske and Rideout can push him around the Garden boards Saturday, the Wooderson record may be definitely shattered.

At the annual Sugar Bowl carnival, Kansas Glenn had to withstand a great stretch challenge by Blaine of the Rideout twins. The race was decided by the slender margin of a single yard. The North Texas Teachers' runner is coming here confident that he is primed to break the Cunningham monopoly. In that New Orleans race, Don Lash finished third. The Indiana flash, however, will concentrate on the two-mile here Saturday.

New Orleans Warmup

Following the recent New York K. of C. meet, Cunningham told newspapermen: "I feel fine. Don't know whether this will be my best year, but I'm running better than I did this time last winter." The veteran whipped his talented legs into shape by drilling at New Orleans a week before the Sugar Bowl meet.

Now that the Kansan has created a monopoly in the mile field, he is seriously considering an assault on the two-mile world record. It is a fact that he would rather run the longer distance, and believes that he can slice nearly a quarter of a minute off the present standard by covering the distance in 8m. 45s. Whether he will lengthen his stride later this winter, or wait until the 1939-40 indoor campaign, is problematical. He undoubtedly will answer that question when he arrives here either tomorrow or Thursday.

Cunningham visions an 8m. 45s. two-mile by doing the first half in 4m. 30s., and the second in 4m. 15s.

The great miler has a lecture schedule at the University of Kansas, at which he tells thousands of high school pupils how to become model athletes. Glenn should know. He is one himself.

When the Kansan first came East, his style of warming up before a race made him unpopular with the fans. They called his mannerisms a bit of amateur acting. But Glenn stayed with his style and soon made the customers change their tune.

Providence Joins Grid Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The American Professional Football Association announced last night the application for membership of the Providence (R. I.) Steamrollers had been accepted by the Association's Board of Directors and that only a new details remained to be adjusted before the club was formally admitted.

"Almost the same men that backed Providence when it was one of the strongest members of the National League are behind the club now," said Joseph Rosentover, of Passaic, N. J., President of the league. "We expect to announce the formal admission of Providence as soon as some details are ironed out."

The Steamrollers will play home games in Crain Stadium at Providence, a structure seating nearly 20,000 persons, according to Rosentover.

Earl Made Soccer Head

LONDON, Jan. 24 (CP)—The Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, was elected president of the English Football Association yesterday in succession to the late William Pickford. The Association is the governing body of the sport in England.

Pickford, successor to the late Sir Charles Clegg, one of soccer's most noted officials, had held the post only one year. Since his passing there have been indications the Association would elect a president not actively associated with football.

Norwich Grid Schedule

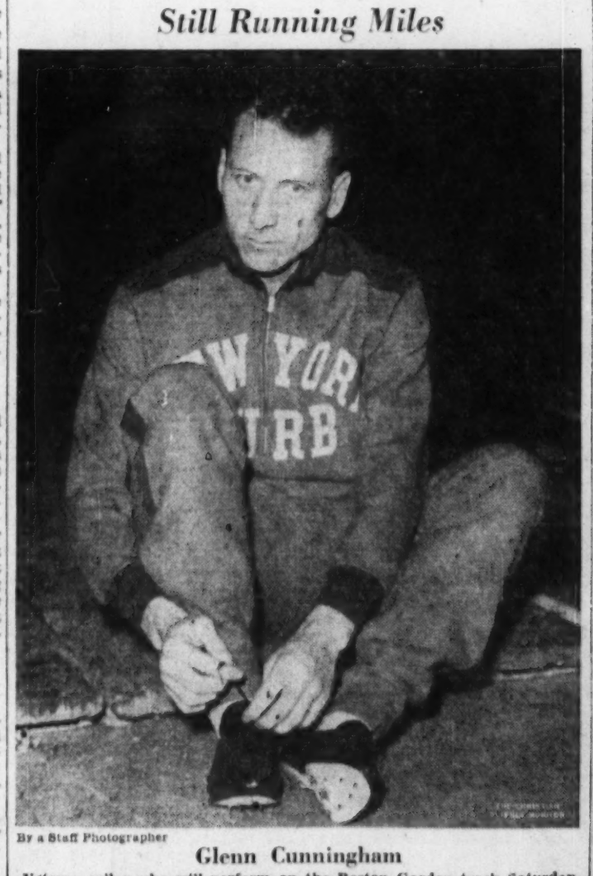
NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 24 (AP)—Norwich University has announced an eight-game 1939 football schedule, as follows:

Sept. 23—Hyannis Teachers; 30—Hobart at Geneva, N. Y.

Oct. 7—American International; 14—Coast Guard; 21—Worcester Tech at Worcester, Mass; 28—Middlebury at Middlebury.

Nov. 4—Open; 11—Vermont; 18—Lowell Textile at Lowell, Mass.

Still Running Miles



By a Staff Photographer

Glenn Cunningham

Veteran miler who will perform on the Boston Garden track Saturday night in the Prout Memorial Games.

Around The Hub

The line-up for the Feb. 2 baseball writers' dinner at the Copley-Plaza reads like an aggregation that may eventually settle in Cooperstown's Hall of Fame. Mickey Cochrane, Joe Cronin, Lefty Grove, Johnny Vander Meer, Leo Durocher, Bob Quinn, Hughie Duffy, Casey Stengel, Duffy Lewis, and many others. The committee is still trying to locate Pie Traynor and Gabby Hartnett, and probably will be successful before the end of this week.

♪ ♪ ♪

At their meeting in the Copley-Plaza yesterday, the scribes voted to put up an annual Paul Shannon Bowl, in memory of the former writer who recently passed on. The silver trophy will be presented at each dinner to the player "performing the outstanding feat in the major leagues." Vander Meer made the grade by pitching two successive no-hitters for Cincinnati last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

The entry of Gene Venzke in the Prout mile Saturday is accepted here with popular acclaim. Although the Pennsylvania runner spends most of his time chasing Glenn Cunningham, he nevertheless is a distinct threat to the Kansan, and adds considerable color to the Prout card.

♪ ♪ ♪

Archie San Romani, another popular distance ace in Boston, will not run in the Prout Games. He is competing in the Metropolitan A. A. U. meet in New York, which unfortunately is also scheduled for next Saturday. Running against San Romani will be Leslie MacMitchell, the sensational New York University freshman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Venzke finished a stride behind Cunningham in the Brooklyn K. of C. 800-meter special, which Glenn stepped off in 1m. 53s. flat, a new meet record.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Skiing in the East," a guide to popular ski centers throughout New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, is the latest book to come from the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA. Compiled and written by members of the New York City project with the help of commissions and project staffs in these States, the book covers 1,500 miles of trails in more than 216 localities.

Published by M. Barrows & Company of New York, the book is a compact manual of the best skiing spots in the East. It contains 20 maps of the more important areas, and gives necessary information on safety precautions, required snow depths, and relative proficiency needs. Special snow trains are listed, as well as directions for travelers by bus or motor. Scheduled to be placed on news stands within a few days, the book will sell for $1.50.

♪ ♪ ♪

As far as some 500 persons from Gloucester are concerned, next Sunday will be "Russ Martin Day" at the Boston Garden when the Boston Olympics meet the Cornwall Flyers in the second game of their double-header. The first game will be played Saturday at the Arena.

Russ is the best hockey player the little fishing town has produced in recent years, and the local hockey club planned the tribute to their former team mate. Russ, who started at center for the O's, has been shifted to defense, where with a bit more practice he may develop into the regular partner for Junie Stubbs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's varsity sextet will meet Boston College at the Arena Feb. 4, Athletic Director John M. Harmon announced yesterday. The Terriers play their next game with Army at West Point Jan. 28.

Scottish Cup Play

GLASGOW, Jan. 24 (AP)—Glasgow Rangers and Hamilton Academicals, old rivals for cup and league honors, clash on the former's ground at Ibrox Park, Feb. 4, in the second round of the Scottish Football Cup Competition. The match stands out in an interesting series to be played as a result of the draw made yesterday.

McConnell of McGill Retains Lead in College Hockey Ranks

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Capt. Russ McConnell of McGill, who is considered one of the outstanding amateur hockey players in Canada today, continued to lead the individual scorers as the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League schedule passed its one-third mark.

Russ is breezing along at a clip of nearly four points a game. In three league games this season, he has scored seven goals and has had four assists to raise his total to 11. Against Queen's last Friday, the black-haired Montreal boy earned two goals and two assists.

Wyer Close Behind

Only one point behind McConnell, who was the league's leading scorer last year, is Ralph Wyer of Princeton and Wayzata, Minn., who has tallied three times and been credited with seven assists. In the Tiger's 12-to-1 rout of Yale last Saturday, Ralph picked up two goals and seven assists.

In third place comes Bill Morison of Toronto with nine points on four goals and five assists. Art Boddington of Toronto, Norville Williamson of Queen's and Ronnie Perowne of McGill are tied for fourth with eight points.

Capt. Austie Harding of Harvard, who picked up one goal and one assist against Princeton to bring his total points to six, stands second among American scorers and is tied for eleventh place with Jack Carver of Queen's and Jack Maynard of Toronto.

Toronto Leads With 26

Altogether 127 goals have been scored by the eight teams in the league, with 123 assists having been credited for a total of 250 points. Toronto, tied for first place in the standings with McGill and Queen's, leads in the number of team goals with 26. Queen's is second with 22.

Individual Scoring

	Gls	Assts	Pts
McConnell, McGill	7	4	11
Wyer, Princeton	3	7	10
Morison, Toronto	4	5	9
L'Heureux, Toronto	3	5	8
Boddington, Toronto	5	3	8
N. Williamson, Queen's	4	4	8
Perowne, McGill	2	5	7
Lebeuf, Montreal	4	3	7
Gagne, Montreal	4	3	7
M. Williamson, Queen's	6	1	7
Harding, Harvard	3	3	6
Carver, Queen's	2	4	6
Maynard, Toronto	2	4	6
Walker, McGill	1	4	5
Craig, Toronto	2	3	5
Taylor, Toronto	2	3	5
Bordley, Princeton	3	2	5
Dickison, McGill	2	2	4
D. Humphrey, Yale	2	2	4
Foster, Dartmouth	2	2	4
MacLachlan, Toronto	4	0	4
Mignault, Montreal	2	2	4
Genier, Montreal	0	4	4
Patrick, Harvard	2	2	4
Robbins, Princeton	2	0	4
Turner, Princeton	2	2	4
G. Humphrey, Yale	3	1	4
Dunn, McGill	2	1	3
Kennedy, McGill	3	0	3
MacDonald, McGill	1	2	3
Ahton, McGill	1	2	3
Hepburn, Queen's	3	0	3
Truman, Queen's	2	1	3
Poupore, Queen's	3	0	3
Seabury, Yale	1	2	3
Cowley, Queen's	1	2	3
Lecaballer, Montreal	2	1	3
Cochrane, Princeton	2	1	3
Purnell, Princeton	2	1	3
Hulse, Harvard	1	1	2
Winslow, Harvard	1	1	2
G. Young, Princeton	2	0	2
Barnicle, Princeton	1	1	2
Fraker, Princeton	1	1	2
Doheny, McGill	0	2	2
Boles, Yale	0	2	2
Howe, Yale	1	1	2
Maloon, Dartmouth	1	1	2
Sullivan, Dartmouth	1	1	2
Walsh, Dartmouth	0	2	2
Merriam, Dartmouth	1	1	2
Kelley, Dartmouth	1	1	2
Derome, Montreal	0	2	2
R. Neilson, Queen's	0	2	2
Copp, Toronto	1	1	2

Huskies Enter Two-Mile Team

Northeastern's varsity relay teams have made consistently good records over the mile distance in recent years, but Saturday at the Garden the Huskies break into a new field of endeavor when they send a two-mile relay team to the boards.

Only once before in Northeastern's brief athletic history has a two-mile team represented the college. That was in 1934 when such a quartet made a somewhat dismal showing in the first and only race it attempted. Strangely enough during that same season, the Huskies had a crack mile team which beat Manhattan, Indiana, New York University, and Holy Cross.

New Combination

This year, however, the well-rounded Northeastern squad includes three very good half-milers and several other promising boys, so Coach Jerry Tatton and Athletic Director Ed Parsons, former varsity coach, have decided to try a new combination.

Leading the Huskies will be Joe Gallant, sensational sophomore who won the New England A. A. U. mile championship last spring. In the New England intercollegiate meet, Gallant anchored the freshman relay team and turned in a 1:57.1 clocking for the half mile which brought a sensational victory.

Another sophomore, Sam Drevitch of Roxbury Memorial, has shown great promise. He ran a very heady race to score a brilliant victory in the Bates dual meet last Saturday and should be doing two minutes for the half mile.

Experimental Race

Third certain member of the quartet is Dave Lockerby, veteran middle-distance runner, and other prospects include Arnold Saunders of Chelmsford, Maxwell Stone of Waltham, and Stanley Tebbetts of Lexington. Of this group, Saunders appears to be the best, but there still is a possibility that he will get a place on the mile team for Saturday.

Chief problem of this two-mile array is that the boys have not been running that distance in practice. Actually, however, if Northeastern wanted to concentrate on this event, it could take two men from its mile team and possibly break 8 minutes.

In the dual meet with Bates, Northeastern had four men run the 600 in 1:20 or better. Since Saturday's race will be something in the nature of an experiment, Tatton does not want to rob his one-mile team to strengthen the two, but if plans develop properly, the Huskies expect to have a strong two-mile quartet for the next two years.

Vander Meer Exhibits Modesty

MAPLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 24 (AP)—The only thing so rare as a day in June is a major league pitcher exhibiting modesty on a day in January, about the time the baseball men begin asking for the kind of money they know they won't get.

Such a rarity is Johnny (I wonder how it happened) Vandar Meer, the Midland Park boy who pitched two consecutive no-hit, no-run games last summer.

"I," said Johnny yesterday to a crowd of high school kids, "am not a big league pitcher yet. I still have plenty to learn."

Even while he spoke these words to a bunch of youngsters who didn't know whether to laugh or just blame it on the acoustics, Johnny was being named in Boston, Mass., as the major league player who performed the outstanding feat of the 1938 season.

The naming was done by the Boston Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. The announcement said that on Feb. 3 the Cincinnati Reds' Vandar Meer will be awarded the Paul Shannon Memorial Trophy—a memorial to the late President of the Association who passed on last week in Florida.

Johnny, meanwhile, told the Maplewood pupils:

"I have to learn to curb my wildness. Control is the most important pitching attribute. A blinding fast ball or a fast-breaking curve doesn't mean a thing if you can't signal your catcher the exact spot it's going to strike his glove."

Pirates Sell Catchers

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates Baseball Club announces the sale of Catcher Dallas Warren to Syracuse and Catcher Ben Warren to Baltimore, both International League teams.

The Pirates got both players last year, Warren from Knoxville in the Southern Association and Warren from Gadsden, Ala., in the Southeastern League.

Rosen Gets Increase

TORONTO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Goody Rosen, Brooklyn Dodgers outfielder, said last night he had received a telegram from General Manager Larry MacPhail confirming his contract for 1939. The new contract was understood to provide a salary boost for Rosen, as well as a bonus if his work is satisfactory.

Hall Defeats McCourt

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24 (AP)—Allen Hall, of Chicago, defeated Charles McCourt of Cleveland, 50—44 in 54 innings yesterday in the national three-cushion billiard tournament. Hall had a run of 5. McCourt's best was 4.

Football: April 7

CRANSTON, Mass. (AP)—The 1939 football season in New England will get under way early. Cranston High School's eleven has scheduled a night game with Somerville, Mass., High School for April 7.

Jacobus Surprised With Golf Reports

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Rumblings of an impending revolution within the ranks of the Professional Golfers' Association were heard here while the country's top-notchers were chopping divots in the $5,000 match play open tournament last week.

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—George R. Jacobus, President of the Professional Golfers' Association, expressed surprise today over reports from San Francisco of an impending revolt within the ranks of the P. G. A.

"If there is any dissension in the ranks of the P. G. A., I as President haven't heard anything about it, although I am in close contact with Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager of the Association, and others," said Jacobus.

"I should think that if these men have any ideas or criticisms they would direct them to the Association's headquarters. To me, that seems the logical way to do things."

Senior Basketball

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (CP)—A senior basketball tournament, involving teams from Ottawa, Hamilton, Ont., New York, and Montreal, will be held here Feb. 4-5.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will sponsor the tourney and a trophy will be awarded the winning squad.

Teams competing will be Ottawa Glebe Grads, Hamilton Golden Flashes, Montreal Y. M. H. A., and New York 102 Cyclones, representing Local 102 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Hockey At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 23

American Association

St. Paul 3, Wichita 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Montreal at Boston.
Toronto at New York Americans.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Springfield.
Providence at Syracuse.

American Association

Kansas City at Tulsa.

U. S. Youth Shows Improvement in Canadian Game—Scoring Leader Pressed

Minnesota Hockey Coach Has 14 Natives on Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24—When Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers declared recently that the best American-born hockey players are natives of the State of Minnesota he seconded a notion that has been a contention of Minnesota Coach Larry Armstrong for some time.

For the past four seasons Armstrong has been taking native Minnesotans and molding teams that have more than held their own against the best collegiate opposition in Canada.

The current season has been no exception. A Minnesota squad whose personnel includes 14 Minnesotans out of 17 men has defeated McMaster University of Hamilton, Ont., 6-3 and 5-2, has divided a pair of games with the University of Manitoba 2-3 and 4-1, and has lost two matches to a decidedly Canadian-complexioned University of Southern California six, 1-2 and 0-4.

Steady Improvement

Last season the Gophers divided games with the University of Toronto and in 1937 they accomplished a similar feat against Manitoba to indicate the steady improvement of Minnesota youth in the Canadian game.

Seven of the 14 Minnesotans on the current University sextet are natives of the Mesabi iron range district, "hotbed" of American hockey and three of them are from Eveleth, home of such American-born stars of the National League as Frank Brimsek of the Boston Bruins and Leo Karakas of the Chicago Black Hawks.

Outstanding among the "Range" products on the Gopher six is the sensational John Mariucci, former teammate of Brimsek on the Eveleth High School team, who has been the leading scorer for the Minnesotans for the past two seasons despite the fact that he has been stationed on the defense.

Salvaged Skates

No member of either his own team or the opposition has yet been able to outshine Mariucci for speed, stickhandling and general all-around defensive ability and he has played against some outstanding men over the course of two seasons. In season, he is a football end of more than average ability and played regularly on the 1938 Minnesota eleven.

Appropriately enough, the Minnesota ace salvaged his first pair of skates from the trash barrel and refused to part with them when he discovered that the skates had been discarded by Vic DesJardienes, former Eveleth and National League player.

Two other Minnesota players have been tabbed by Coach Armstrong, a former Canadian star in his own right, as potential major league material. They are Frank St. Vincent of Hibbing and Harold Paulsen of Virginia, both towns adjacent to Eveleth. St. Vincent is a tireless skater and a clever backchecker, which makes him particularly valuable at center ice. Paulsen, a sophomore wing, has both speed and scoring ability.

Another Armstrong contention is that American-born goalies are becoming more proficient than their Canadian brethren because of the baseball training of the boys on this side of the border. Brimsek and Karakas are both catchers during the summer, he points out, and their activities behind the bat have taught them to shift their feet and handle themselves with dexterity. Martin Falk, 195-pound Minnesota netguardian, is a pitcher in season.

Captain Is a Canadian

Strangely enough, the captain of the predominantly native Minnesota squad is a Canadian. He is Kenneth Anderson, diminutive right wing, and his home is in Fort Francis, Ontario, just across the international bridge from International Falls, Minnesota.

With the collegiate schedule in the midwest at halfway mark, Minnesota and Michigan again stand out in collegiate competition. The Gophers have defeated McMaster, Manitoba, Illinois and have lost to Southern California and Manitoba. The Wolverines have also defeated the Illini, playing only the second season in the conference; Western Ontario and Western Reserve, losing to the London A. C. and tying McMaster.

Minnesota and Michigan met in two games at Ann Arbor on Jan. 19 and 21 and will play two more games at Minneapolis in February with the mythical championship at stake. At the present time Notre Dame and the Michigan College of Mining and Technology are also supporting hockey teams among the larger schools.

Rowing Oldest Organized Sport at Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Rowing ranks as the oldest organized sport on the athletic curriculum of the University of Pennsylvania, according to an historical survey made by H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics.

In 1854, undergraduates organized rowing by forming the University Barge Club. At first the club was composed exclusively of undergraduates, but after a few years the admission of nonstudents and graduates forced the students out of the organization.

Unorganized sport started with the founding of the University in 1740 by Benjamin Franklin, but actual intercollegiate competition in athletics did not start until 1866, when Pennsylvania met Haverford in cricket. From that year on, undergraduates have been active on the athletic fields, on the water, on the court, in the water, on the mat and in the ring.

Track Started in 1873

A track organization was started in 1873 and a year later the first University meet was held. With the exception of one event, the 120-yard (hurdles (3 hurdles), which was run in 15 seconds—there is no record to show whether the hurdles were high or low—the times and distances were mediocre as compared with those of today.

For instance, the hop, step and jump was won with a distance of 35 ft. 8½ in.; the hammer (9-pound), with a throw of 72 ft. 10½ in., and the broad jump, with a leap of 14 ft. 1 in.

Baseball, in one form or another, had been played for some years by the students before they engaged in their first game with another college in 1875. The game was played in October, Swarthmore winning 17 to 12.

The first football game, with 20 on a side, was played in 1876, Princeton winning six goals to nothing. The sport started in the late sixties with class games in which frequently the sides were composed of anywhere from 15 to 25 players.

First Crew Race

In 1877 the first rowing race was held on the Schuylkill over a course of 1½ miles. The College Boat Club, composed of undergraduates, met the University Barge Club which had undergraduates, graduates and others in its membership. The College Club four composed exclusively of sophomores, defeated their older opponents.

Wrestling, and boxing had been indulged in by the students for many decades before Pennsylvania students competed in a national event. In 1893, W. D. Osgood won the middleweight wrestling championship of America. A year later Osgood won the national championships in wrestling and boxing as a heavyweight.

In 1892 a Pennsylvania student, Arthur T. Kenny, won national titles in swimming in both the 100-yard dash and the mile. A year later he won the 100 and 440 and in 1894, the 100 and the mile. In 1897, Pennsylvania became the first University to install a swimming pool for its students.

Basketball started in 1897 with a contest with Yale. Tennis and golf started in the nineties while lacrosse and several other sports did not get under way, at least competitively, until after the turn of the century.

Oklahoma A. & M. Aquatic Team to Have Five Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—A schedule of four dual meets, in addition to competing in the annual Missouri Valley Conference tournament, has been announced for the 1939 varsity swimming team at Oklahoma A. and M. College by Director of Athletics Henry Iba.

Ray Crowley of Tulsa, junior and dashman, is the only returning letterman. The team, coached by J. J. Kevin, placed third in the conference meet last spring. The schedule:

Jan. 27—University of Tulsa, at Tulsa.
Feb. 11—University of Oklahoma, at Stillwater; 17—University of Tulsa, at Stillwater.
March 11—University of Oklahoma, at Norman; 17, 18—Missouri Valley meet, at St. Louis, Mo.

Two Canadians Enter Millrose Games, Feb. 4

TORONTO, Jan. 24 (CP)—Two of Canada's outstanding track stars, Larry O'Connor of University of Toronto and Bill Fritz, Queen's University, will compete in the Millrose Games at New York, Feb. 4.

O'Connor holds the Canadian record of 14.5 seconds for the 120-yard high hurdles. Fritz was a finalist in the 400-meter dash at the 1936 Olympic Games.

Layton Defeats Denton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Johnny Layton, many times champion, opened a new drive for top honors yesterday when he defeated T. S. Denton, 50 to 44, in 51 innings, in the national three-cushion billiard tournament.

Goalie for Maroon and Gold

Martin Falk, 195-Pound Minnesota Net Guardian

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Get Ready Fans

On to Cooperstown will soon be the cry. The celebration of the hundredth birthday of baseball will soon be with us, and it is going to be one that will be worthy of America's great national game. With Kenesaw Mountain Landis, surrounded by a group of men high in army, navy, baseball, and civilian circles, in charge of the event, no stone will be left unturned to make the celebration a fitting tribute to Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday and the great heritage he left to the American public.

And what a welcome there is in store for those who visit this beautiful little town in upper New York State this summer! Although far different from the way it was when General Doubleday laid out the first diamond on which the youths of the village played their first game under rules drawn up by him, its people still cherish the memory of that great event, and have preserved the very field on which their ancestors were wont to play.

Doubleday Field

Every summer games are played on Doubleday Field. Small though it is when compared with such modern structures as the Yankee Stadium, Wrigley Field, and other major-league parks of the present day, it is one of the best kept that there is anywhere.

Extensive improvements have been made to accommodate the thousands of visitors who will want to see the star players of the country perform this summer; but fortunate indeed will be those who are successful in seeing most of the games. It will be a case of get your reservations early.

Major league, minor league, and college teams will cross bats there during May and June. One of the feature games will be played by Williams and Amherst, the two colleges which took part in the first intercollegiate baseball game ever played in the United States. And this college game was played only 20 years after the sport was inaugurated. But the big day will be when the major leagues stage their "Cavalcade of Baseball" June 12 and at the same time dedicate the Hall of Fame.

The Hall of Fame

We have referred to the Hall of Fame before, but cannot refrain from again telling the baseball fan what a treat is in store for him when he visits it. Small though the collection which it houses is, it contains some of the most valuable relics of the game.

Many of the exhibits of long ago will seem strange to the modern baseball fan. This is especially true regarding the uniforms, pictures, and other paraphernalia used during the previous century. And the plaques of players who have been declared worthy of being honored there will recall many a stirring deed performed on the diamond.

We doubt not but what hundreds of baseball fans from all over the country will make the pilgrimage to Cooperstown this summer. As a vacation trip it will not only be worth while from a baseball point of view; but it will give the visitor a chance to see and enjoy one of the most hospitable and beautiful little towns in America. Our advice is that no one who can possibly take the trip should miss it.

Canada's Leading Athletes

When the sports editors selected the leading Canadian man and woman athlete for 1938, they picked players from two sports never before so honored. It is also interesting to note that no athlete in those sports has ever been so honored by the sports writers of the United States.

When Hugh Stirling was named for the Canadian honor it was the first time a football player had been selected, and basketball received its first recognition when Noel MacDonald was named the leading woman athlete. Perhaps some day a player in one of these sports will gain recognition in the United States.

Sport Shavings Here and There

Ten years ago Barney Berlinger of Pennsylvania set the Illinois Indoor Relay Carnival record for the all-round championship at 6,070 points. . . . The State College of Washington basketball team averages 6ft. 2in. in height. . . . Since 1916 Iowa State College has won 85 per cent of its dual wrestling meets.

Oklahoma has two fine sophomore basketball players in Garnett Corbin and Herb Scheffler. . . . Louis Smith, California's right halfback, recently set a new American record for punting with an Australian football. His kick went 67 yards and 4 inches. . . . Clark Griffith's plan to send his rookies to camp a month earlier than the regulars looks like a good idea.

Ann Page Favored To Regain Squash Crown Lost in '38

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Favored to regain the title she lost last year to Cecile "Babe" Bowes, Ann Page, of Philadelphia, moved into the second round of the women's National squash racquets tourney yesterday by beating Ann Weeks, of New York, 15—7, 15—9, 15—10. Miss Bowes is not defending the title.

Mrs. Philip Fowler, of Boston, was one of the few players outside the Philadelphia district to win in the opening round. She won over Mrs. Louise Bieler, Philadelphia, 15—9, 13—15, 15—11, 10—15.

Many players drew byes, including Eleonora Sears, of Boston, Mrs. Ary Lamme, Jr., and Barbara Williams of New York. The summaries:

Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Philadelphia, beat Florence Leboutillier, New York, 15—8, 15—10, 15—10.
Mrs. Brookfield Wyckoff, New York, beat Helen Bowler, Cleveland, 15—7, 15—5, 15—4.
Barbara Strobhar, Philadelphia, won by default from Molly Snyder, Philadelphia.
Sue Peterson, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. J. S. Reynolds, New York, 11—15, 15—5, 15—9, 15—7.
Anne Page, Philadelphia, beat Ann Weeks, New York, 15—7, 15—9, 15—10.
Mrs. George Foedisch, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. A. C. Ingraham, Cleveland, 18—14, 15—7, 15—12.
Mrs. A. W. Paine, New York, beat Julia Allen, Philadelphia, 15—6, 18—14, 17—15.
Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, beat Polly Raymond, New York, 15—6, 14—16, 15—3, 15—6.
Anne Townsend, Philadelphia, beat Betty Shellenberger, Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—7, 15—8.
Mrs. Ellwood I. Beatty Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Peggy Baker, Boston, 15—9, 15—6, 18—15.
Mrs. Philip Fowler, Boston, defeated Mrs. Louis H. Bleibler, Philadelphia, 15—9, 13—15, 15—11, 10—15, 15—12.

Visitors Score In Quebec Bonspiel

QUEBEC, Jan. 24 (AP)—Visiting curling rinks had a slight edge yesterday as play for the Holt Renfrew Trophy started in Quebec's twenty-sixth annual international curling bonspiel.

First round matches brought victories to two Ormstown, Quebec, rinks, whi'e Judge's Brookline, Mass., four and Minto's rink from the same town also won. A Brookline rink skipped by Browne and a Montreal Caledonia four won preliminary matches.

Minot, in the first round, won 13-11 over Thompson's Quebec rink and Judge won 14-4 over Langlais of Montreal Victoria. Begley of Quebec defeated Patterson of Brooklyn, 12-11.

In first round play, Browne's rink defeated a Victoria rink skipped by Love, 8-5. H. M. Minot won his second round match, 12-7, over R. B. Whyte, Quebec.

Dorothy Round Little To Return to Tennis

LONDON (AP)—Dorothy Round Little, Wimbledon women's champion in 1934 and 1937, will return to International tennis competition this season after a year's layoff.

Mrs. Little, married shortly after winning the 1937 title, and now mother of a five and a half months old son, has been nominated for the office of captain of the 1939 British Wightman Cup team which plays the United States in America.

Though it is doubtful if Mrs. Little will accept this position, she has announced she will try for the team and also attempt to regain the Wimbledon title.

Rovers Stretch Lead

LONDON, Jan. 24 (CP Cable)—Blackburn Rovers, leaders in the English Football League's Second Division, stretched their lead over Sheffield United to three points yesterday by defeating Bradford 6-4 in a match at Blackburn. The Rovers now have 35 points in the race for promotion to the First Division.

In another Second Division contest, played here, Fulham blanked Swansea Town 1-0.

Coast Quintet Disbanded

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Loyola University's money-losing basketball team has been disbanded for the season with the feature games of the schedule unplayed.

Graduate Manager Luddy Bremner said the sport already had exceeded its budget and "there seems to be little student body interest."

English Rugby

LONDON, Jan. 24 (CP Cable)—In English Rugby Union matches played yesterday Newport defeated Devonport Services 8-0 on the latter's ground and Abertillery, also away from home, edged out a 7-6 victory over Cross Keyes.

Scorers Bunch With Gottselig Still in Slump

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (AP)—Although he has scored only five points in the last month of play, the Chicago Black Hawks' Johnny Gottselig still leads the National Hockey League in scoring.

Gottselig has 25 points with a half a dozen players so close behind one good night would put them on top. Tommy Anderson of the New York Americans, who gained three points to Gottselig's one last week, is in second place with 24, displacing Sweeney Schriner of the Amerks, runner-up to Gottselig for three weeks.

Schriner in Tie

Schriner now is in a tie for third place with Toe Blake of the Canadiens and Marty Barry of the Detroit Red Wings. Each has 23 points. Old Nels Stewart of the Americans and Syl Apps of Toronto have 22 each.

Gottselig has 11 goals and 14 assists. Neither mark leads the league.

Stewart and Alex Shibicky of the New York Rangers top the league in goals with 12 each while Schriner is in front with 16 assists.

Apps Makes Biggest Gain

Syl Apps for the second-straight week made the biggest gain of the leaders. He figured in five goals after scoring six points the week before. Red Horner's place as penalty leader is safe. The Toronto defenceman has spent 59 minutes in the penalty box. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Gottselig, Chicago	11	14	25
Anderson, Americans	9	15	24
Schriner, Americans	7	16	23
Blake, Montreal	11	12	23
Barry, Detroit	9	14	23
Stewart, Americans	12	10	22
Apps, Toronto	8	14	22
Smith, Rangers	7	14	21
Hextall, Rangers	10	11	21
Carr, Americans	10	10	20
Howe, Detroit	8	12	20
Watson, Rangers	7	12	19
Haynes, Montreal	4	14	18
Drillon, Toronto	11	7	18
Cain, Montreal	7	10	17
Wiseman, Amgricans	6	11	17
Hiller, Rangers	8	9	17
Bauer, Boston	6	11	17
Shibicky, Rangers	12	5	17
Chamberlain, Toronto	6	11	17
Dillon, Rangers	6	10	16
Jackson, Americans	9	7	16

Kansas Cage Team Has Quarterback Start All Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The term "quarterback" is nothing new in football, but it has been only the last few years that the term has been introduced into basketball by Dr. Forrest C. Allen of the University of Kansas.

The "quarterback" is a very important unit in Dr. Allen's teams. Since the elimination of the center jump, the Kansas center has been the "quarterback," inasmuch as height is no longer necessary at that position.

The Jayhawk center or "quarterback" starts all the Kansas plays and usually is the man who calls them. Dr. Allen's teams use set plays most of the time, and much of their success depends on the center.

Must Be Good Passer

The "quarterback," consequently, must be an exceptional passer and ball handler. He must be able to pass the ball through the front line of defense, with a minimum number of interceptions.

This season, the first-string Kansas "quarterback" is Bob Allen, 19-year-old son of the coach. Bob fills the bill in every detail. He has been playing basketball since his kindergarten days and handles the ball smoothly and effortlessly.

Backing him up are Bruce Voran, a junior, and Lester Kappelman, two letter senior. This gives Dr. Allen considerable choice in his selection of the "quarterback." All three centers are six feet tall.

Coolness Imperative

It is not necessary for the "quarterback" to be an outstanding scorer, but if he is, so much the better. The Kansas plays provide the center with frequent good shots, adding to the desirability of playing the position.

Coolness is imperative at the "quarterback" position, as in football. The center has the ball much of the time and consequently is the target when the defense is playing a rushing game. If his team is trailing and defeat is imminent, it is the "quarterback's" duty to steady the team down.

Iowa Wrestler Has Brilliant Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—It's not a question any more whether Wilbur Nead of the University of Iowa will win his heavy-weight wrestling bouts, but whether he will maintain his record of consecutive falls.

The 210-pound senior from Gilman has thrown his opponents in the last eight dual meet bouts. He has six more to wrestle this season.

Nead goes to work methodically upon his opponents and when the chance comes he clamps a pinning hold. The Iowan has won 12 of 13 dual meet bouts, 10 of them by falls. His only defeat was by decision to Gustafson of Minnesota in 1937, his sophomore year.

Never more than 6m. 58s. has been required for Nead to pin his man. His fastest fall was over Yost of Nebraska in 59 seconds in 1937.

Football Cup Play

LONDON, Jan. 24 (CP Cable)—Everton and Wolverhampton Wanderers, leading teams in the annual English Football Cup Tournament, will oppose other major league clubs in the fifth round of the competition, Feb. 11. The Lancastrians play at Birmingham and Wolverhampton is drawn at home to the strong Liverpool eleven.

Preston North End, the cupholder, meets the winner of the Cardiff City-Newcastle United fourth-round contest. At the week end the clubs played a scoreless draw at Ninian Park, Cardiff, and the replay takes place at Newcastle.

And Talking of . . . Ha'Penny

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Brother, Can You Shove a Dime?

LONDON—Tucked away in a maze of not exactly colorful streets in the south-west section of London known as Battersea, is a game-controlling body that probably exceedingly few devotees of the game concerned have ever even heard about. Namely the Shove-Ha'penny Control Association, which has codified the laws of a pastime popular in Britain for nearly 500 years.

The art of pushing a halfpenny or some similar disc of metal along a smooth surface is traced back here to the fifteenth century, and history relates that it was played, almost on present-day lines, by King Henry VIII. Shove-Ha'penny, as a matter of fact, is a miniature version of a game called Shuffleboard, played in olden days on a special wooden table and adapted in modern times as a popular deck game aboard passenger steamers. Maybe you have played it yourself, using a long-handled "pusher" to propel wooden discs over the planks so that they slide (or are meant to, anyway) onto a target painted on the deck. This is one of the trials of life at sea.

In the days when the stately homes of England esteemed the Shuffleboard table as a valued article of furniture, the object of the game was to propel heavy metal pieces from one end to the other so that they overlapped the edge at the remote end without falling off the table into a basket placed there to receive them. Lines were marked on the table for scoring purposes.

There you have a recognizable ancestor of the Shove-Ha'penny played so enthusiastically these days. Only now, the board is a small one and the object of play is to slide light metal counters along it, so that they come to rest between, but not touching, the "gridiron" of lines. The winner is the player who first slides three counters into each of the spaces on the gridiron, players using five counters each, alternately.

It is only in the last eight years, however, that the game has become, in any sense, organized. Even now, players on mahogany boards have to be their own law-makers, for the Control Association, to which I have referred, sets out to have jurisdiction only over operations on slate "boards."

Here is what Mr. J. R. Harrell, an officer of the Shove-Ha'penny Control Association, has to say on the subject: "The game was getting so popular," he remarks, "that we decided something must be done about the rules. Our founder, Mr. R. S. Goddard, drew them up, relying more on commonsense than on tradition and today they are fairly generally followed, though of course many players are still a law unto themselves. Shove-Ha'penny is very nearly as popular as darts, and we sell tens of thousands a year of the special 'coins' with a raised and milled edge, which bear the official 'stamp.'"

It may come as a surprise to players of even long standing that there are now no fewer than 19 rules governing what they may have considered hitherto as a simple game. In these, the person about to play is described as the "shover" and his opponent, quite logically, as the "non-shover." Interalia, it is defined that "to shove is to push with any part of the hand, usually with the ball of the thumb;" that "only one attempt to shove any disc is allowed"; that it is a foul to touch a coin already "in play" before the whole five shots have been made; and that the referee is a most important figure, with powers to disqualify any player who refuses to continue the game when requested or whose conduct is "wilfully and persistently unfair."

Never before, one would suppose, has the administration of Shove-Ha'penny been so formal. But it must be added that the game's countless devotees are not very concerned about that. They are concerned only with the fadeless merits of a genuine skill-contest that has stood the test of time and is now popular in Mayfair mansions as well as in the less exalted social circles, where enthusiasm for it has never waned.

Drawn by John Allan May

Oklahoma A. & M. Wrestlers Have High Mark to Equal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—How will the 1939 varsity wrestling team at Oklahoma A. and M. College compare with the star aggregation of 1938? That is the question the wrestling-hungry public wants to know.

Famed Coach E. C. Gallagher's 1938 grapplers finished up the year with no more worlds to conquer, and this season's team faces a man-size chore if it is to duplicate the 1938 record. The Aggies last year polished off nine dual meet opponents and captured the State College League championship.

They followed up this performance by smashing team victories in both the National Collegiate A. A. and National A. A. U. tournaments. Subsequent invitations to four Puncher matmen—Joe McDaniels, Stanley Henson, Dale Scriven and Johnny Harrell—to join an American A. A. U. team tour of northern Europe showered international honors upon Gallagher's boys.

Seven Lettermen Lost

Seven lettermen are lost from the great 1938 squad, four of whom were regulars. Among those missing will be two members of the 1936 U. S. Olympic team, Capt. Fred Parkey of Temple, 135 pounds, former National A. A. U. champion, and Harley "Doc" Strong of Cushing, 145 pounds, several times national titleholder.

Others gone include Dale Scriven of Wellington, Kan., (1938) National Collegiate champion and runner-up in the A. A. U. tourney at 155 pounds; Harvey Base of Geary, 1937 National Collegiate king at 165 pounds; Lyndall Fagg of Blackwell, former National A. A. U. champion at 145 pounds; Ray Kozlowski of Baltimore, Md., 175 pounds; and Madison Merritt of Verden, 126 pounds.

Neither Fagg nor Kozlowski competed last year, and alternates who lettered are returning at both Merritt and Parkey's places.

Slate Wiped Clean

The slate was wiped clean at 155 and 165 pounds, and it is in these weights that Coach Gallagher will have to do his juggling and develop replacements.

Returning lettermen enough to make any coach break out in big smiles, at the re-adjusted weights include:

121 pounds—Joe McDaniels of Sulphur, senior, twice National Collegiate and twice National A. A. U. champion at 118 pounds, and voted America's outstanding wrestler for 1938 at the National Collegiate tournament.

128 pounds—Woodrow Rorex of Yale, junior, third-place man at the 1938 National A. A. U. tourney.

136 pounds—Vernon Nell of Wichita, Kan., junior.

145 pounds—Leon Sonntag of Clinton, senior.

155 pounds—Capt. Stanley Henson of Tulsa, senior, twice National Collegiate champion and a former National A. A. U. titleholder at 145 pounds, and voted America's outstanding wrestler for 1937 at the National Collegiate tournament.

175 pounds—Bob Williams of Erick, senior, runner-up for the 1938 National A. A. U. crown.

Heavyweight—Johnny Harrell of Ardmore, junior, 1938 National A. A. U. champion at 191 pounds; and George Chiga of Regina, Canada, junior, third-place man at the 1938 National A. A. U. tourney.

Returning squadmen are Eldon Jackson of Blue Jacket, junior, 136 pounds; Buford Arms of Sulphur, junior, 145 pounds; Boyd Nelson of Geary, senior, 155 pounds; and Earnest Andrews of Elk City, junior, 165 pounds.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Georgia 31, Alabama 26.
Michigan State 33, Tennessee 31.
Ohio State 45, Michigan 31.
Minnesota 38, Illinois 33.
Notre Dame 74, John Carroll 37.
Iowa State 40, Kansas 37.
Washington State 48, Montana 41.
Miami 38, Havana 34.
Mississippi 38, Southwestern 35.
Chattanooga 40, Sewanee 28.

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Reception to Champion

By a Staff Photographer

Joan Tozzer

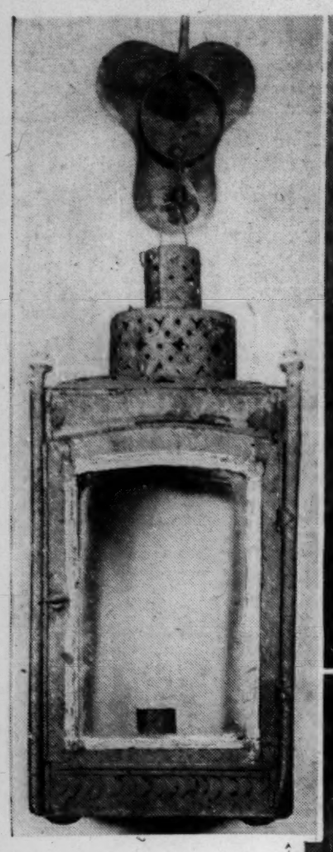
Members of The Skating Club of Boston welcomed home Joan at Huntington Place last night. She retained her senior national singles and pair figure skating honors at St. Paul last week. The other Bostonians who won titles did not return on the same train.

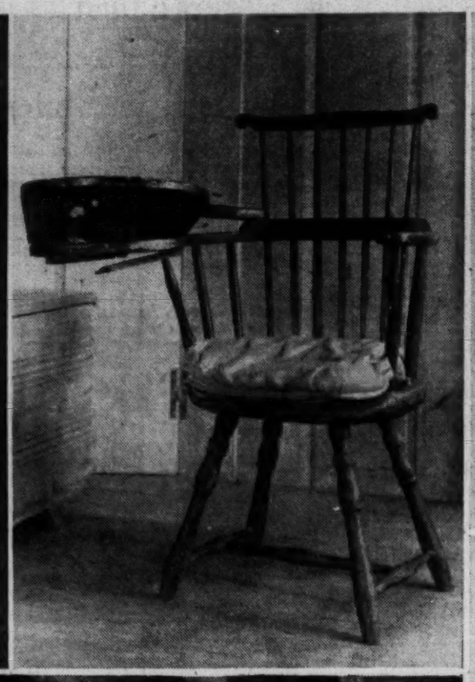
Antiques
Architecture

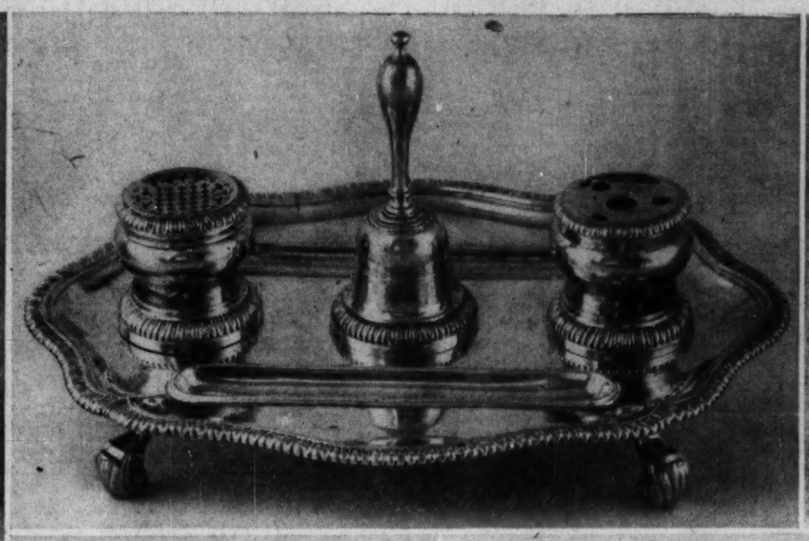
Home Building and Furnishing

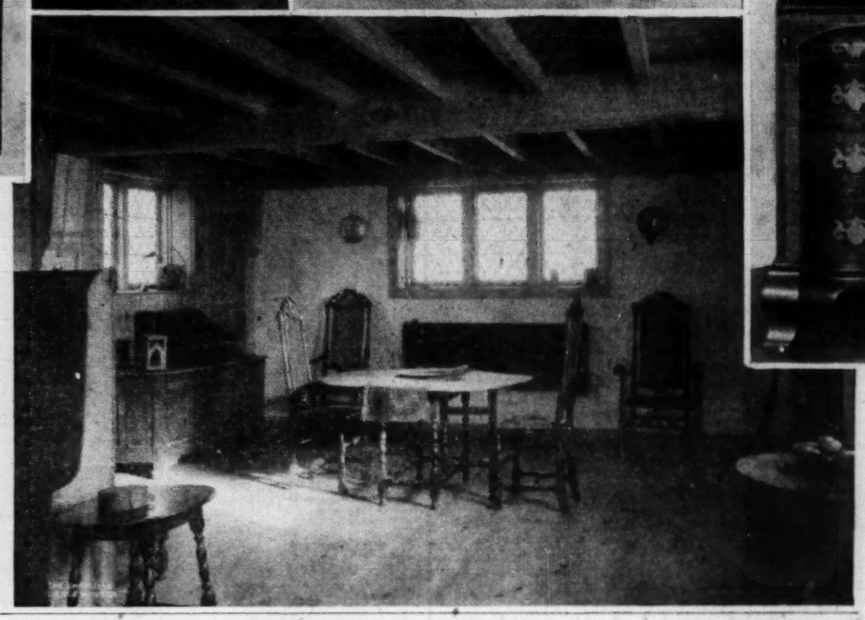
A Tuesday Page

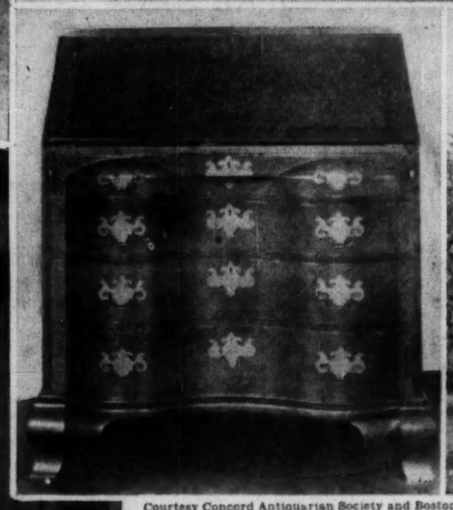
Decorative
Arts











Courtesy Concord Antiquarian Society and Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Outstanding among the town museums of New England is the house of the Concord (Massachusetts) Antiquarian Society, shown at right, below. At left below, is its kitchen, of about 1675, with beamed ceiling and some furniture of extraordinary rarity. All other articles shown here, save one, are in this building. . . . One of the actual lanterns that signaled to Paul Revere on the night of his famous ride, is pictured at the top left. Next to it is the common sort of pierced tin lantern of the same period, often but erroneously called "Paul Revere." . . . Sitting in the chair with a writing arm, Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote his essay on "Nature." . . . At top right is a brass box inscribed "Nicholas Bowes His Standdish 1725." This holds inkstand, sand sprinkler, sealing wax and quill pens. . . . Next to this is a silver standish lately acquired by Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and made by William Cripps, London, 1749. So we have simple and elegant types for the same use.

The House of An Antiquarian Society

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For an architect who wishes to turn the clock backwards and build an early New England dwelling, the Concord Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts offers a model. Its rambling two and a half story house contains an inviting kitchen-living room, spacious bedrooms and a peaceful library, while the furnishings of these rooms can be reproduced by the artisans of the Concord Home Industries. The Industries was inaugurated about two years ago, to help out-of-work artisans reach the public with their wrought-iron work, tables and chairs and incidentals.

Thus this house pictures the development in interior architecture and furnishings of a single American Community over a period of some two hundred years. The paneling and woodwork have been taken from old houses and the needle work seats of chairs have been done by Concord women after original designs of the period of the rooms.

A more sentimental artisan will attempt that priceless Paul Revere lantern, one of the two that swung from the tower of the Old North Meetinghouse on the night of the famous ride. Then there is the brass standish (ink-stand dish) that belonged to the Rev. Nicholas Bowes, first minister of the church of Bedford, Massachusetts. The lid bears his name and the date 1725, year of his graduation from Harvard College. The leaden ink well with holes for quill pens, the brass sand caster and a bit of old sealing wax are all there. More pretentious for the cabinet maker is the desk Major Joseph Hosmer fashioned for his own use. He was farmer, patriot, builder and cabinet maker (1735-1821) and came within the period of the Chippendale influence.

But for the foresight of Cummings E. Davis, an eccentric little man who lived in the mid-1800's, this Concord collection would be just another assortment of genuine antiques, but not of a livable home of yesterday which can be easily appropriated for the present generation. For Mr. Davis began to acquire when collectors were unheard of and so salvaged discarded furnishings from the junk man and dusty attics. Not being a rich man, he bought cheaply, but discerningly. His career was climaxed by having these early American household goods displayed in the upper room of the Concord courthouse. There, dressing in colonial clothing and wig, he earned subsistence as showman of his treasures, which eventually found their way to this Concord Antiquarian House.

The large kitchen-living room of the late 1600's is such a place as the family gathered in on winter evenings 250 years ago, with its cavernous fireplace at one end, the dining table, chairs and cupboard at the other, the walls sheathed as was a house of that era. There is the pine-ceiled dining room of about 1725, with its early pewter in a built-in closet; its useful pine chests, a highboy, and a document box on one of the carved chests.

The Green room translates the mood of the workman of the late 1600's, with its bannister-back chairs and strong turnings of the gate-leg table. And there is the Queen Anne Room where New England cabinet makers have their individual interpretation of the style. **M. F. K.**

They Made Over the Bungalow Attic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Looking at the outside of the little five-room bungalow, you would never suspect that it was so cozy inside. Standing across the street and taking a general view, you would think that the tiny dormer windows jutting out from the roof were just openings for ventilation. Indeed, they once did serve mainly as light shafts and air openings for an unfinished, crude-looking attic.

It all happened when the Witters moved into this little house on Chicago's South Side. Their family was larger than the former one occupying the home. There was a grandmother to occupy the second bedroom down-stairs, leaving no good place for the son. Thus it was decided to finish off the second floor. Workmen were called in, the rafters covered with wall board, rock-wool blown between outer walls and the new for insulation. Only one added radiator keeps this floor warm in winter. The insulation also keeps the upstairs cooler in summer than it would otherwise be.

The stairs land directly in the boy's study. "Pine room," he calls it, for after the insulation was completed, the walls were covered with paper of Georgian pine design. Strips of cream-painted wood cover the ugly lines made by the meeting of wall board panels.

Now sunlight streams through the chintz at the east windows and makes a very cheerful room. A cozy window seat was built into one dormer, with short draperies at the tiny windows above. The seat has a mattress pad covered with plain coral-rust material and is scattered carelessly with pillows.

A kind of hallway leads from this study to the bedroom in front, where the boy has snug sleeping quarters, furnished with a maple single bed, a chest of drawers, chairs and a radio.

One of the best results of the whole change is the row of clothes closets flanking the hallway leading to the bedroom. Here the roof slopes in on either side, leaving much available space which is good for little else. Here were built five commodious closets of plywood—two for clothes; two for storage; and one of cedar. Of course the front of the closets are higher than the back, but by means of shelves placed low in the back and a rod for clothes in front, every bit of the space was utilized. One closet has sliding doors covering a fine array of shelves for linens and bedding. Another closet is so large that it amounts to a catch-all for golf bag, sports shoes, steamer trunk, tennis racket, and other togs which a boy always wants to park.

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There is still time to enroll for the rest of the year

Many schools are now accepting new students for the remainder of the school year. If you wish to place your child in a new school environment, a careful perusal of the school advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesdays and Saturdays should prove helpful.

Homes Planned for Modern Living

Eleventh of Twelve Weekly Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Conceived for a country location with considerable acreage, the basic idea of the house shown here is that of two blocks of space of unequal dimensions, set over one another to form a cross-like plan. Roughly described, one of these blocks is of single story, and the other two stories. Actually there are details that somewhat modify the statement.

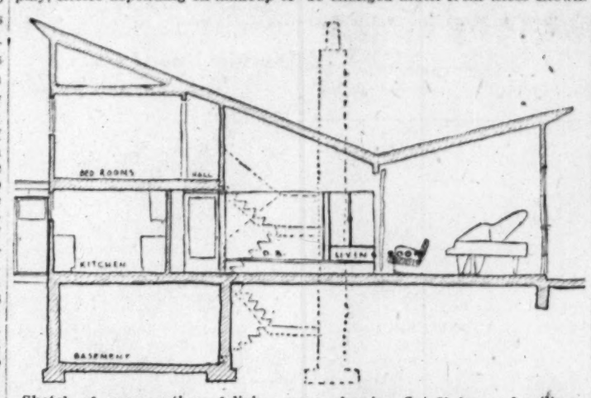
That a spacious site is needed is evident when figures for the main features are given, the first-story block being 19 feet wide and 82 long; the second, 16 by 52 feet. The roof lines formed by opposite slants which rise from the chimney break up the sky-line, with the effect of a deep saddle, while the garage end of the building has a flat roof. The interior first-floor effect of the roof slants is suggested by the cross-section sketch, to be explained later.

The main entrance is on the north side, in the angle of the stone walls and under the overhanging corner of the second story. Just inside, at the right, is a lavatory and coat closet; then comes the stairway to basement and second floor; beyond this is the dining end of the living room; straight ahead is the door to the porch.

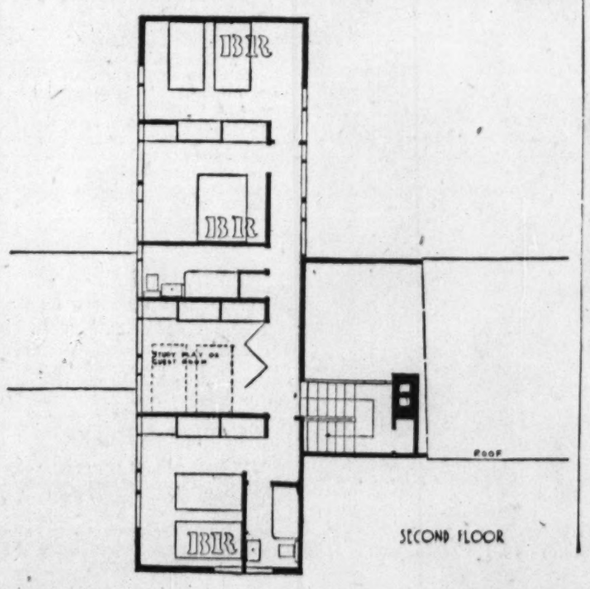
Extreme dimensions of living room are 18 by 34 feet, the area lessened by the stairway space. The ceiling here is in shape of a broad V, the inner shape of the deep valley of the roof. This produces a novel and interesting effect, as the lowest line of the V just misses the chimney, over the fireplace, and becomes the nominal separation of the living and dining areas. As seen in the cross section, this ceiling rises in both directions to meet the second story ceiling, and might open into the upper hallway with a balcony effect at that level. In fact, the view from the living room might extend even into the study-play room.

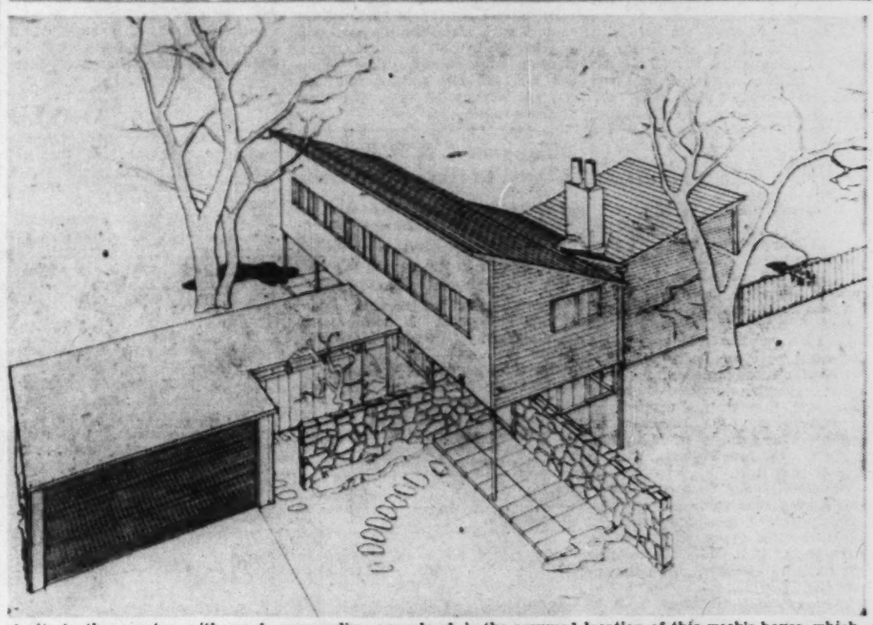
The porch here is 16 by 22 feet, and extends straight south, catching breezes from the three directions they come from on hot days. It may be screened or not, as desired.

Partitions on the second floor show two bathrooms, three bedrooms, and one room for either guests, study, or play, choice depending on makeup of the family. Other arrangements of this second floor space could be designed to suit other desires, for partitions may be built wherever they will best suit a certain household. This is an example of the advantage of the free-planning possibilities of modern house design, to which we called attention on this page last week. For economy in plumbing cost, bathroom locations should not be changed much from those shown.

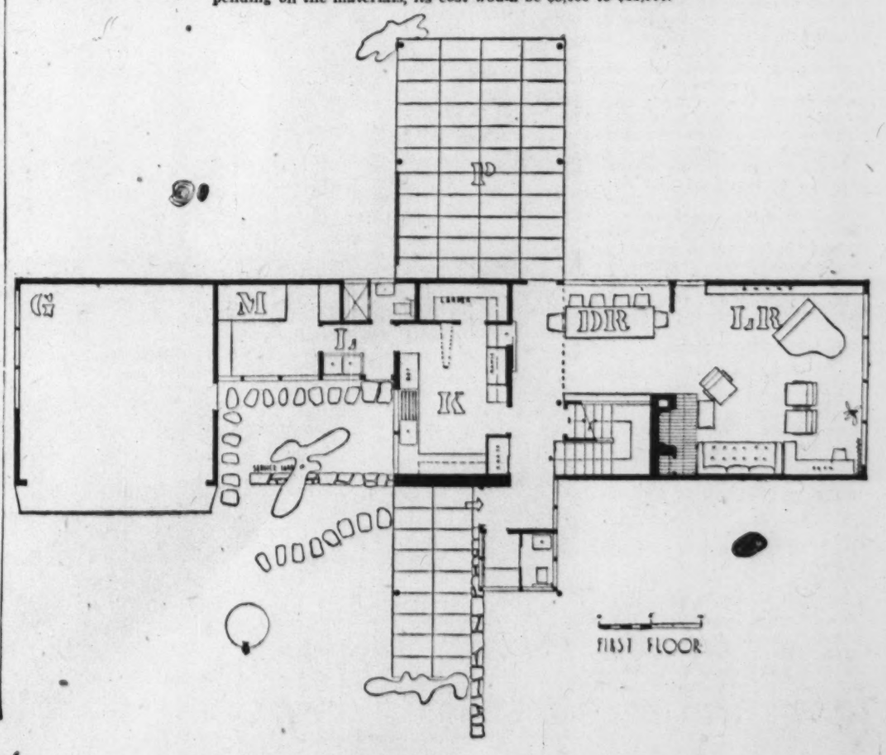


Sketch of cross section of living room, showing flat V form of ceiling.





A site in the country, with much surrounding open land, is the assumed location of this week's house, which is to be noticed for its unusual living room, and for the simplicity and economy of its structural scheme. Depending on the materials, its cost would be $8,000 to $11,000.



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Senator Sees Legislation Aiding Railroads in Present Session

Business and Industry

Barton Predicts 1939 Profitable Year, Barring War

NEW YORK (AP)—Representative Bruce Barton (R-NY), New York advertising agency executive, predicted a profitable year for business in an address prepared for delivery before the mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association.

"If 1939 brings no major war," said Mr. Barton, "it should be an active and profitable year. This is the opinion in Washington; it is the judgment of most manufacturers who are national advertisers."

He asserted reverses suffered by the Democratic Party and Administration last year had been the "go ahead" sign for business, and continued:

"The New Deal will try to contend that pump-priming is responsible for the business improvement, but statistics show that the actual amount of purchasing power created by the pump-priming to date is comparatively small. . . . It has contributed, but the big new factor is a change of spirit.

"Men are breathing more freely; they are daring to look forward; they are beginning to feel that it is worth while to plan and invest on the basis of future returns.

"By the calendar, the New Deal has still two years to run; as a business deterrent it is on the way out. There still will be tumult and shouting. . . .

"But the people have made up their minds. A majority of them still like the President personally, as the various polls show; they will him well—but in Hyde Park.

"They want work; they want a period of rest; they want security both at home and abroad. . . .

"They do not want to give up any social progress that has been gained, but they think the time has come when the business machinery needs not more Messiahs but more good mechanics. . . .

"Are we going to make again the old mistakes? If we do, then God save America, for the next swing to the left will make the New Deal look pale by comparison. Personally, I am optimistic. All through the ranks of industry and finance I see new young faces. . . .

"They have learned the one big lesson of the past six years—the one thing permanent in the influence of the New Deal. That lesson is that men and institutions hereafter will be judged according to their emphasis on and contribution to human values."

Mining Congress Urges Legalized Use of Gold Coins

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The American Mining Congress urged Congress to again legalize private ownership of gold coins and bars in the United States.

The organization said the proposal would relieve the Treasury of the problem of continuing to buy the metal because private purchasers would absorb newly mined supplies of the metal and shipments from foreign countries.

President Roosevelt recently asked Congress to extend to Jan. 15, 1941, his power to change the gold content of the dollar and to operate the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund as a means of stabilizing the relative value of the dollar to foreign currencies. That authority expires June 30 unless renewed by Congress.

Federal Spending Far Above Intake

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal expenditure, totaled $5,009,644,891 from July 1, 1938 to Jan. 20, 1939. Treasury figures made public showed this amount was $1,879,278,136 in excess of receipts. In the similar period of the previous fiscal year, expenditures of $4,096,845,451 were only $696,476,235 ahead of income.

Meanwhile the debt climbed to a new record high of $39,564,869,138.

National Bank Opens On South Shore, Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The South Shore National Bank of Chicago, located at the Northwest corner of 71st Street and Jeffery Avenue, opened for business January 21, 1939.

This bank is the first bank to be organized since the moratorium in what is commonly known as the South Shore district of Chicago. It will serve an area in which there were once six banks and there are none now.

The bank capitalization is $300,000.00 made up as follows: $200,000.00 in capital stock, $50,000.00 in surplus and $50,000.00 in contingent funds.

The South Shore National Bank of Chicago is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve System and Approved Mortgagee under Federal Housing Administration.

The personnel of the management: George G. Brandenburg, Chairman of the Board, President of the Brandenburg Company. Walter J. Riley, President, formerly President of Judson Freight Forwarding Company. E. A. Delaney, Vice-President and Cashier, formerly manager of the Credit Department and Assistant Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for 17 years. Richard M. Lenihan, Vice-President, formerly Financial Relations Manager Federal Housing Administration, and Thomas D. Allin, Assistant Cashier, formerly Assistant Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic.

U. S. Lead Stocks Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported total stocks of lead at United States smelters and refineries on Dec. 1, were 203,266 tons, compared with 203,894 tons on Nov. 1, and 194,836 on Dec. 1, 1937.

Bancamerica Official

Chidnoff

Hearn W. Streat

Elected Vice-Chairman of the Board of Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the corporation. John R. Montgomery has been named President.

Profits Definition Is Sought by Holmes For Taxing Purposes

CHICAGO (AP) — John Holmes, President of Swift & Company, called upon the Federal Government to lead the way to a new definition of corporate profits for taxing purposes.

Addressing the annual meeting of the company's shareholders, he asserted that no one company could initiate a technique for dealing with the problem of inventory profits that would be generally accepted. Mr. Holmes said:

"I know of no more constructive thing the Federal Government could do than to give us a new definition of corporate profits for tax purposes so that inventory profits and losses would be excluded.

"Such treatment for tax purposes would stimulate the business world to revise its concept of profits along sound economic lines."

Mr. Holmes said that if business, meanwhile, would take the attitude that a large proportion of inventory profits is not expendable, and would conserve a large proportion of such profits, wide extremes between periods of prosperity and depression would be reduced.

Mr. Holmes said the company's experience last year was comparable to that in 1932 and 1921. "All three," he said, "were years of severe deflation in prices, and in all three the value of our products on hand and in process of manufacture declined along with other commodity prices with the result that we had heavy inventory losses."

The company's inventories at the close of the fiscal year, Mr. Holmes said, were valued at $86,000,000, a decline of $23,000,000 compared with the $109,000,000 valuation at the end of the 1937 fiscal year. The physical volume of inventories at the end of this year, however, he said, was substantially the same as it was a year earlier.

Excess Reserves At Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board disclosed banks now have more idle money available for loans than at any time in history.

The board said the lendable excess reserves of banks reached $3,560,000,000 on Jan. 18, $120,000,000 more than in the preceding week and a record total.

Since Christmas, idle funds of the banks have increased rapidly due to the return to the banks of cash withdrawn for Christmas shopping, Treasury spending and Treasury gold purchases.

The board also reported that the 12 Federal Reserve banks bought $30,000,000 of Treasury notes in the week ended Jan. 18 to replace the same amount of Treasury bills which matured and were not replaced, in accordance with the board's present policy of not replacing investments in Treasury bills.

Meeting to Discuss Egg Market Called Feb. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department called a meeting to be held Feb. 1 in Cleveland, Ohio, to discuss methods to bolster the depressed egg market.

The conference, to be attended by representatives of poultry producers, market men and Government agencies, was requested by Hobart Creighton, President of the National Poultry Producers Federation, as a result of recent price declines.

Department officials said the poultry section was studying the advisability of increasing domestic consumption through purchase of eggs for distribution to persons on relief.

Southern Railway Orders 25,000 Tons of Steel Rail

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — The Southern Railway placed an order for 25,000 tons of steel rails and an additional unannounced tonnage of track fastenings with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

Ernest E. Norris, President of the railroad, announced the order after its approval at a meeting of the Southern board of directors here.

The order was estimated at $1,500,000 in unofficial industrial circles. It was the largest placed with the Birmingham plant during the current railroad buying season.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 292 during the week ended Jan. 19 from 300 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago they totaled 350.

Morgenthau May Testify in Court On Transamerica

WASHINGTON (AP)—The possibility has arisen that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities Commission, must testify and be cross-examined in Federal District Court next week concerning the Treasury's disclosure of bank examiners' reports to the SEC.

When counsel for the commission submitted to the court affidavits that Mr. Douglas had obtained permission from the Treasury to examine reports concerning the Bank of America, huge West Coast branch banking institution, attorneys for the bank suggested that the officials themselves be called to testify and submit to cross-examination.

Whether this would be done was not disclosed immediately. An opportunity for the New Dealers' appearance will be provided next Monday, however, when Justice Daniel W. E. O'Donoghue of the District Court is to begin a hearing to determine whether the SEC should be enjoined permanently from delving into the Bank of America's affairs and from further publicizing examiners' reports about the bank.

Challenges Authority

The bank is seeking the injunction on the grounds that the Treasury has no lawful authority to disclose the reports to the commission and that publication of confidential information about affairs of the bank's customers would be damaging to its business.

Justice O'Donoghue called a halt today, pending trial of the injunction suit, in the commission's hearing to determine whether stock of the Transamerica Corporation, which holds about 41 per cent of the stock of the Bank of America, should be suspended from trading on the New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles Exchanges.

At the same time, he directed both Transamerica and the commission to refrain, until after trial of the injunction proceeding, from giving out further statements to the press reflecting upon one another.

Both of these orders of the court were informal, being simply requests with which attorneys for both sides agreed to comply.

Illegal Action Denied

Commission counsel announced they would file a formal answer to the injunction suit Tuesday, Jan. 24.

In Monday's brief, they denied the bank's contention that the commission acted illegally in obtaining examiners' reports on the Bank of America.

They said Federal law, administrative regulations and court decisions had established that the Secretary of the Treasury could disclose such reports to agencies like the SEC when he deemed the disclosure to be in the public interest.

"In so far as the inquiry involves the affairs of the bank," the brief said, "it does so not because the bank is a bank, but because it is a subsidiary of Transamerica Corporation and because its parent has seen fit to make a public record of information concerning its affairs."

The "public record" to which the brief referred is the statement Transamerica filed with the commission in 1937 when it registered 11,590,784 shares of $2 par value capital stock. The commission contends the registration statement contained false and misleading information.

Housing Authority $100,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority will float its first securities Wednesday—an issue of $100,000,000 worth of five-year notes.

The formal announcement, it was disclosed, will come from Secretary Morgenthau of the Treasury, which will handle the sale of the securities to the public.

The interest rate will be disclosed Wednesday.

Heretofore, the authority has obtained temporary funds to lend on housing projects by borrowing from the treasury.

Boston Bankers to Hold 'Miniature' I. B. A. Meeting

Boston investment bankers are holding a "miniature I. B. A. convention" tomorrow, according to William H. Y. Hackett of Tucker, Anthony & Co., chairman of the New England Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America, who explained that the series of forums and conferences planned for the day have developed to proportions that warrant that description.

Nine representatives of the national organization will attend and participate in the program, Mr. Hackett said. These include the president of the association, Jean C. Witter, of Dean Witter & Co., San Francisco; Francis F. Patton of A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago, a vice-president of the association and chairman of its national Education Committee; Emmett F. Connely, First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit, chairman of the national committee of Group Chairmen; John S. Clark, Mitchell, Herrick & Co., Cleveland, chairman of the national committee on municipal securities; John K. Starkweather, Starkweather & Co., New York, chairman of the Federal Legislation Committee, and Alden H. Little, Chicago, executive secretary and treasurer of the association.

Also present to talk with the local members will be the association's staff men in charge of its legislative work, public relations, and municipal division. These are, respectively, Arthur G. Davis, Field Secretary, David Dillman, Educational Director, and Dudley C. Smith, Municipal Secretary. There will be forums on each of these three phases of the association's activities.

Tax Exempts Controversy Seen Phase of States' Rights Battle

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is inclined to the view that the much-revived Washington interest in the tax-exemption controversy is, in certain senses, but one more phase in the ancient struggle between states' rights and federal rights, with the (rich) taxpayer little more than a pawn in the game.

Thus it is connected in Street thought with such issues as that recently raised by Governor Aiken of Vermont over federal usurpation of state land rights in the name of flood control, and with the recent surprising effort of the Federal Government to assert title rights over Pacific Coast tide lands for oil reserve purposes which apparently remained the property of the State of California when California joined the Union in the middle of the nineteenth century.

In such a light, the legal aspects of the question seem rather academic and doctrinaire, the real outcome being certain to be decided in the political, not the legal, arena. Important in this connection is the Conference on State Defense of 42 attorneys-general which will appear before the Senate Special Committee on Taxation of Government Securities in February. Easily 2,500,000 employees of states and their legal subdivisions are affected by the current issue, and the rumors are that firemen, policemen, and other civil servants are getting set to protest vigorously. Judging by what David Lasser and the Workers' Alliance have been able to do at Washington, this is no mean argument in any forum.

Protecting the Federal Government

The first Supreme Court decisions on the subject, a century or more ago, were protections of the Federal Government against state taxes. Justice Marshall's famous McCulloch versus Maryland stopped the State of Maryland from putting a tax on note issues of the Bank of the United States; in that case Marshall opined that the power to tax was the power to destroy. Eighteen years later, in Dobbins vs. Commissioners of Erie County, the Supreme Court blocked Pennsylvania from taxing a captain of a U. S. revenue cutter.

Times changed and 41 years after Marshall had stoped Mafyland from soaking the Bank of the United States, the United States destroyed state bank note issues with a 10 per tent tax; it was war in those days, and the Supreme Court accepted the fashion. Then the Court began to protect the states against the growing ambitions of the Federal Government. In 1871, the Government, under the short-lived war-time income tax, tried to get a Judge of Probate in Barnstable, Massachusetts, for federal income tax. The result, Collector vs. Day in 1871 has been a landmark in Supreme Court decisions on the subject. The Court said the judiciary was an essential function of a State, and the State had to be protected, and so the Judge had to be protected, and he didn't have to pay taxes. When the Administration cohorts said last summer (quite recklessly, in Wall Street opinion) that the Court in the Gebhart decision of May 23, 1938, had upset Collector vs. Day, they were claiming practically everything in sight.

Essential State Functions

Since Collector vs. Day, and particularly in the last 10 years, the Supreme Court has been fishing around in its thoughts for a limit to what are essential state functions. For fashionable thought on this subject has loosened considerably. In South Carolina vs. United States in 1905 the Court said the Federal Government could tax a state in the liquor business because that wasn't an essential public function, and in 1934 it said the same about Ohio in Ohio vs. Helvering. In Helvering vs. Powers in 1934 it said that the Federal Government could tax the income of a trustee of the Boston Elevated Street Railway system, which had gone broke and been taken over by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Brush case in 1937, however, it said that because William Brush was an employee of the waterworks of New York, and waterworks was an essential governmental function as the Bureau of Internal Revenue had itself conceded, he couldn't be forced to pay federal income tax.

Probably the high point in the expansion of state tax-exempt privileges to date was reached in the Brush case. For last spring, the Supreme Court handed down two major decisions in addition to the Gebhardt ruling (which said a New York Port Authority official was subject to federal tax) which drew the line tighter around tax-exemption. In Dravo vs. James it said that West Virginia could tax the gross income of a contractor on a Federal dam, and it said the same for a contractor on the Grand Coulee.

The previous fall it flatly repudiated two earlier decisions when, in the Mountain Producers' case, it ruled that a private company exploiting land leased from the State of Wyoming was subject to federal tax. This, the Court itself said, reversed Gillespie vs. Oklahamo (1922) and Burnet vs. Colorada (1932).

Capitalizing Minority Opinion

What the President seemed to be doing in his speech of last April, was capitalizing a minority opinion in the Brush case which insisted that Mr. Brush's income was Federally taxable. Then came the Gebhart decision, making a salary paid by the Port of New York Authority taxable. The Administration crowed. But attorneys here say this implied no reversal of major decisions like Collector vs. Day, but merely an effort by the Court through the "gradual procession of 'inclusion and exclusion'" to limit the tax-exempt field. Claims like those of the Administration that this means Port of New York bonds are taxable, they said here, could come only from the lunatic fringe of Court observers.

In other words, unless the Administration can persuade the Supreme Court, on the basis of arguments discussed on this page Saturday, to open up the record clear back to 1910 and reverse itself on a number of major income tax decisions since then, the Court seems merely to be defining the limits of the municipal side of reciprocal tax immunity. This is what it seemed to be doing in the Georgia University decision handed down the same day as the Gebhart decision. It is in effect that state university football was federally taxable—"The immunity implied from the dual sovereignty recognized by the Constitution does not extend to business enterprises conducted by the States for gain."

The Court has made it pretty clear that in its opinion so far, it is one thing for the Federal government to tax a business venture of the State, like football or liquor dispensing (South Carolina vs. U. S., and Ohio vs. Helvering) and another for it to tax the income from state-issued bonds.

Taxing Civil Servants' Salaries

One or two items in the Gebhart decision do, however, seem to leave support, but only narrow support, for the Administration's hopes. For one thing Justices Butler and McReynolds, conservatives, paradoxically gave the President hope by protesting in a minority decision that the majority decision "overrules a century of precedents." Further, Justice Stone in the majority decision placed most of his emphasis on the fact that a tax on a salary is only "speculatively" a tax on the employer. He under-stressed, if anything, the distinction between proprietary and governmental functions. Lastly, he seemed perhaps to invite a test-case on the taxability of Port of New York Authority bonds by saying "Expressing no opinion whether a Federal tax may be imposed upon the Port Authority itself. . . ."

Public sentiment that civil servants' salaries should be taxed like everybody else's seems to rest on a view which is flatly opposed to the as yet accepted Court view. A good portion of the public feels that a tax on a civil servant's salary is a direct burden on the salaried man who pays it. Why, it is asked, should civil servants be specially favored? But the authoritative view so far is that a tax on a salary is a tax on the employer, and a tax on a State governor, for example, is in effect a tax on the State. This is the implication of Collector vs. Day (1871) and the Brush decision of 1932.

Justice Stone, seemingly for the first time in Supreme Court decisions, took neither view but instead seemed to feel this was an insoluble argument. He called such a salaried employee's exemption a "theoretical advantage (to the State) so speculative in its character and measurement as to be unsubstantial," and implied a tax would be a "speculative and uncertain" burden on the State.

More Fine Distinctions

From which it appears that the Court might be willing to rule out salary exemptions even before it was willing to end the exemption on interest received from municipal obligations. It might, in short, say that Port of New York Authority salaries were taxable but not the Authority's bond interest, or even that the State Governor's salary was taxable but not interest on the State's bonds. Here it would be in accord with a good deal of public opinion which holds that a tax on the governor is only a tax on the governor, which he can't hand back to the state, while a tax on the bonds is charged back to the state by the original bond-holder in the lower price he will pay for the bonds.

On the other hand some people hold that differentials are already established between public and private salaries on the very basis of present exemptions. Private salaries are lifted by the amount of the tax, or public salaries depressed, it is argued.

One more unknown has been found. Marshall implied that the Federal government might tax the states but not vice versa. The Department of Justice in its 1938 brochure seemed to toy with the same thought. And it has not escaped lawyers here that if the "plain English" interpretation of the "from whatever source derived" clause of the Sixteenth Amendment were completely followed, and all state immunities wiped out, Congress could, in line with the modern centralizing tendencies, destroy the states or the independent judiciary by the simple process of classifying them for income tax purposes and imposing special rates on them.

Boston Chapter, A. I. B. Holds Annual Banquet

Boston Chapter, Inc., American Institute of Banking, will hold its twenty-ninth Annual Banquet on Thursday evening, Jan. 26, 1939, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Approximately 1,000 bankers and their friends will come from various sections of New England and New York State to honor Mr. Ansel E. Bucklin, Assistant Cashier of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston and President of the Boston Chapter, A. I. B.

Mr. Bucklin is introducing an innovation at this year's banquet by eliminating the so-called guest speaker and substituting a top notch entertainer for the approval and enjoyment of those present, Mr. Harlan Trabell, world-famous mystery man.

U. S. Lead Shipments Drop In December; Stocks Up

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Refinery Lead stocks increased slightly in December while domestic shipments fell off sharply from the November figure, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics disclosed.

Stocks in sight Dec. 31 totaled 115,902 tons, compared with 115,134 at the end of November and 129,131 Dec. 31, 1937. Domestic shipments were 33,908 tons in December, 42,005 in November and 34,020 a year ago.

December production totaled 34,683 tons against 39,673 in November and 40,581 in December, 1937.

Congress Very Apt To Enact Rail Law Soon, Says Wheeler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce emerged from a White House conference last night with word that Congress was "very pat" to enact some railroad legislation at its present session.

The Montanan announced that he would soon introduce a bill to reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission, that he thought barge lines should be brought under Federal regulation similar to that imposed upon their rail competitors, and that he opposed repeal of the "long-and-short-haul" clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

This clause forbids a lower rate for a long haul than for a shorter haul over the same route in the same direction. Its repeal has been advocated by President Roosevelt's special committee representing railway management and labor as a means of helping the railroads meet competition.

Those at the meeting included Chairman Clarence Lea (D) of California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee; W. M. W. Splawn, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and members of the President's special committee—Carl R. Gray, Vice-Chairman of the Union Pacific; Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway; M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania; George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Bert M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine Men.

At another meeting across Lafayette Square from the White House, in the home of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, a transportation conference composed largely of business and transport representatives advocated a program of federal tax deductions to encourage expenditures by railroads and their competitors for additions and improvements.

The group which met at the Chamber of Commerce voted "yes" on the following questions, specifying that the policies involved should apply to all transportation agencies:

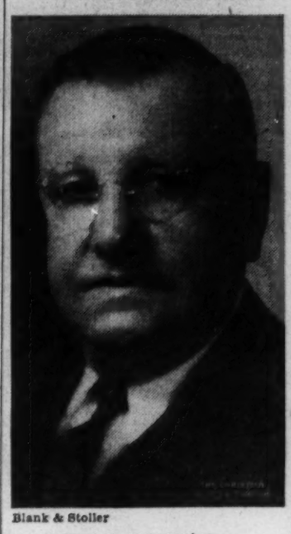
"As an alternative to complete relief on the undistributed profits tax, should net expenditures of railroads for debt reduction, additions and betterments be made an authorized deduction from income subject to that tax?

"Should net expenditures of railroads on debt reduction, additions and betterments be made for a limited period an authorized deduction from income subject to federal income tax?

"Should paper profits to railroads in connection with debt retirement be made, for a limited period, an authorized deduction from income subject to federal income tax?"

The conference at the Chamber of Commerce urged that Congress declare strongly that it intended to preserve and promote private ownership and operation of the railroads. It opposed any proposal to place railroad rates on a basis similar to postal rates, contending such a policy would involve Government ownership of railroads.

Heads Cable Firm



Blank & Stoller

Frank W. Phelan

Elected President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., part of the world-wide system of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., succeeding John L. Merrill, who becomes Chairman of the Board.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Most British businesses face their immediate private future in a deflationary mood. The odds are that their 1938 costs were higher than their 1937 costs, while their revenue was lower; profit margins were sharply cut during 1938. If their directors now hold optimistic views about the trend of business, particularly as it may affect their sales, during 1939, they may be prepared to hold their present levels of expenditure until the upturn in sales arrives.

But over a large part of British industry economies are the rule; the traditional secondary effects of a trade depression will be more marked during the coming months than in the year just past. Business as a whole is forced, in pursuit of an individual balance of revenue and expenditure to cut costs, though by so doing it inevitably cuts its revenue in the process.

Depression Traced

The probable course of business activity during 1939 is discussed in an annual survey published in the Economist for the last day of 1938. This survey points first to the peculiarities of the course of the depression during 1938.

The Economist index of activity fell from 111½ in January to 102 in May, a rate of decline twice as fast as that of the last depression starting in November, 1929. But since May the index has held its ground between 102 and 104. Only in November did the figure fall to 101½, below the May level.

Second peculiarity of the 1938 depression is that imports of raw materials, by volume, have declined much more rapidly than volume of exports of manufactures. Third, the complete index of employment fell in the year to November, 1938, by 9.8 per cent, but the index of employment fell in the same time by only 1.3 per cent. Fourth, while in the 1929 depression increase in unemployment was at first what the Economist calls Special (i. e. long-term idleness fundamentally due not to general trade cycles but to decline in particular industries affected by technical change, loss of export markets, etc.), in the past year the greater part of the increased unemployment is estimated by the Economist to be cyclical, or non-localized unemployment caused by the swings of the trade cycle.

The Economist survey sees four factors as mainly responsible for decline in business activity during the past year. First is the "ordinary force of the trade cycle." After five years of exceptionally strong recovery between 1932-37, Britain was due for a depression.

The second factor was a decline in the real consuming power of the population during 1938. During the last depression the opposite was true, due to a steady increase in the numbers of the insured population and large falls in the prices of imported foods and raw materials during the crisis. "The loss of consuming power by those thrown out of work was more than offset by the gain in real purchasing power to those who remained in work." This rise in consuming power reached its summit in 1937.

World Trade Drops

Third factor was the effect of slackening world trade upon the British export industries, not so severe in general as in 1930, but sufficient to have disastrous results in particular industries, notably cotton textiles. Fourth factor was the reaction, psychological and through more tangible economic links such as commodity prices, of American economic movements upon the state of British trade and the minds of British traders.

The survey summarizes its diagnosis of the British depression as a slowly moving downward phase of a trade cycle due in the main to purely British causes, with superimposed on it "something resembling the classical panic of the markets, the chief cause of which came from the outside." The first excessive speed of decline was due to market disorganization, which ceased when commodity prices reached the bottom of their collapse. Signs of renewed decline now, after six months' pause, are due, if confirmed, to the slow downward movement of the cycle which has now caught up with the initial collapse.

The survey suggests that the first two factors of the four listed above are still operative, but that external factors are more encouraging, though less powerful in stimulating rapid upturn than they were in precipitating decline.

Armament Expenditures

Armament expenditure may be so made as to have an inflationary effect, but so far the stimulating effects have been very small; if there is a rapid upstepping of expenditure on arms out of borrowed money not offset by a decline in private investment, armaments may be a major factor in business revival, but not before the second half of 1939.

American recovery will not have a strong upward influence on British economy unless it is sustained for some months and pushes commodity prices upward. "For the early months of the year," concludes this survey, "the indications seem to point to a decline, inactivity and an increase in unemployment." Later in the year, however, revival in America and mounting defense borrowing "in combination may succeed in pushing the indices upward."

The conclusions of this survey, which are similar to those I have expressed in this column from time to time, differ from those recently drawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon. Sir John sees signs that the business decline has been arrested and that we may look forward to revival during the present year. Sir John is a lawyer and a politician, not an economist. Eighteen months ago his colleague, Sir Thomas Inskip, was damning those who then forecast a business depression as dismal Jimmies, but the depression arrived.

Eccles Finds No Cause for Alarm In U. S. Spending

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, decrying "alarmist talk" about the size of the public debt, said last night that such talk was not "calculated to help recovery or to induce private capital to go to work."

The Chairman of the Federal Reserve discussed the debt in a broadcast address which continued his long-range debate on Government fiscal policies with Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va), advocate of economy and opponent of deficit-spending.

Will Boost National Income

After outlining his theories that deficit-spending will increase national income and eventually produce a balanced budget without reduced expenditures, Mr. Eccles asserted in his advance text that there was no reason to fear that the mounting debt would bring inflation and added:

"Make no mistake, I am not advocating ever-increasing debt, but am merely pointing out that we should see the problem of debt in its true perspective. I do not think that alarmist talk about it is calculated to help recovery or to induce private capital to go to work."

Mr. Eccles went on to say that individuals and corporations might become bankrupt, but "no nation, having the human and material resources of the United States, need impoverish itself by borrowing from itself."

"The only way we can impoverish ourselves," he added, "is by failing to utilize our idle man power, resources, productive facilities and money in the production of real wealth."

By radio and open letters, Mr. Eccles and Senator Byrd for weeks have been carrying on their controversy over spending. A week ago, Senator Byrd was the speaker on the Evening Star Radio Forum (NBC), which gave its facilities to Mr. Eccles last night.

Recalling that Senator Byrd had reduced the public debt to terms of each individual's obligation, Mr. Eccles said:

Debtors Own the Mortgage

"The Senator has warned you that the total debt of all public bodies in the United States now amounts to $430 for every man, woman and child, that it is a mortgage on you and your property, and that your children and grandchildren will have to pay off this mortgage. But he failed to tell you who owns the mortgage. You, of course, know that it is owned by all the people and amounts to an average of exactly $430 owed to every man, woman and child. In other words, all of the people are borrowing through their public bodies from all of the people."

The Reserve Board Chairman took occasion, too, to chide those who are advocating enlarged expenditures for defense, but wanting to cut to $725,000,000 President Roosevelt's recommended $875,000,000 appropriation for WPA for the next five months.

"We are again proposing to spend billions for preparedness," he said. "Yet at the same time, many are quibbling about $150,000,000 necessary to help protect our human resources.

"The same Government credit that can be used to protect human lives in time of war against the encroachment of a foreign enemy can also be used in times of peace to protect these human lives against demoralization and despair.

"The danger for the future of democracy comes from within as well as from without."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

PLAN TO SEE

EUROPE

THIS YEAR

Visit places you've longed to see. The Louvre, with its famous Venus de Milo and da Vinci's "Mona Lisa." The blue of lovely Loch Linnhe and the Ardgour Hills. Ride the cog railway at Tiflis and dine on *shashlik* in the restaurant atop the hill. Let Hotel and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor start you on your European trip.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,700,000
Previous day 1,881,120
1939 volume to date 17,496,120
1938 volume to date 17,876,091

Erratic Market Tendencies Leave Moderate Gains

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Stocks jumped all over the place in today's market, an early brisk rally being succeeded by a sharp sell-off and a fresh recovery gesture near the final hour.

Gains, running to 2 points at the opening, were transformed into losses of as much around mid-day as a selling wave hit the market with sufficient force to put the ticker tape 5 minutes behind for a brief interval. Dealings slowed on the upward reversal and prices closed generally higher. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,700,000 shares.

As in the preceding session, erratic market tendencies were attributed partly to Wall Street's evident confusion over what might happen in Europe in the wake of a Franco victory in Spain. Latest bulletins indicating the fall of Barcelona was near seemingly again were disturbing to investment and speculative forces, it was said, and some traders sought safety in further lightening commitments to await eventualities.

Overnight buying orders were plentiful at the start, based, it was thought, on the belief the market may have been oversold, even though the overseas picture was darker and domestic business, at the moment, was nothing to write home about.

Aiding the early comeback was the drying up of offerings from foreign holders and the covering of "shorts" who had taken a ride on the downside Monday.

Under pressure on the mid-day set-back were U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Sears Roebuck, American Tobacco "B," Texas Corp., Allied Chemical, Phelps Dodge, and Woolworth.

Bethlehem Steel dipped and quickly revived, along with Santa Fe, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, Safeway Stores and J. C. Penney.

Bonds Lower on Selling

Selling again dominated the bond market today and new losses ranging from 1 to 2 or more points in domestic corporate issues and foreign loans were general in the late trading.

The flow of offerings thinned out somewhat when the stock market steadied after a further slump in the early trading, but recoveries were negligible. As in yesterday's session, the chief influence was concern over what might come out of the highly complex European political situation. Rail liens led the decline.

U. S. governments reflected the troubled trading sentiment with many losses in treasury and guaranteed issues ranging to 15-32ds of a point. Except in a few treasuries turnover was comparatively small.

Corporates under pressure included International Mercantile Marine 6s, Great Northern "E" 4½s of '77, Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s of '95, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Northern Pacific 4s, and Southern Railway 4s.

Among the losers in the foreign division were German 7s, Italy 7s, Czechoslovak 8s of '51, and Warsaw City 7s of '58.

First National Bank Opens New Personal Loan Center

The First National Bank of Boston has announced the opening of the new Personal Loan Center at the Temple Place Branch of the bank, located in the heart of the downtown shopping district. While this Personal Loan Center will prove of convenience to many people, applications may still be made at any of the other 23 offices.

Commenting on the establishment of the new Center, President Charles E. Spencer, Jr. said, "This Center has been set up to enable the more efficient handling of the large volume of applications for personal loans which this bank is receiving. We strongly believe that a personal loan service has a definite place among the many services of a modern commercial bank but the fact that we are making such a service more available to the public does not mean that we are urging people to borrow without real occasion to do so. If the need exists this bank stands as ready to help the individual as the business concern.

"In opening the Personal Loan Center at our Temple Place Branch we are also making available the advice and assistance of a large staff experienced in all types of personal credit with whom anyone is free to discuss his or her needs in privacy and with the assurance of strict confidence."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 24

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$4.67⅛	$4.67⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.67⅛	4.67⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2257	.2261	†
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.3995	.4002	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5400	.5420	†
Sweden—krona	.2407	.2408	.4537
Norway—krone	.2349	.2350	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2087	.2088	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2282
Cz'ch'via—Koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0208	.0208	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2061
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0075	.0078	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2295	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0325	.2060
Peru—sol	.2050	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3850	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2726	.2727	.8440
India—rupee	.3495	.3499	.6180
Java—florin	.5415	.5440	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2919	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1637½	.1637½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5440	.5427½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5006
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9931	.9931	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	.3440

†Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. *Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. xPaper rate. xNominal. ‡‡Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	3	57⅛	55⅞	55⅞	—2⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	37	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 19
39	18⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	26⅛	25⅝	25½	—1
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	11	57½	56⅝	57⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	8⅝	Alaska Juneau (1)	21	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	32	1	1	1	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	15	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	5	Alleghany pf $60 ww	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	—3
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	38	22	20½	21⅝	— ⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	175½	170½	175	+2
13¾	7	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (⅝e)	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
13½	4½	Allied Stores	56	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	
70½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	62½	62½	
55⅝	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	28	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	16½	15½	15½	—½
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2½	2	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	3	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	19	64⅞	63	63	—2⅝
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	31	30½	30½	Jan 23
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.10g)	9	15	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	18	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	13	47	43⅝	45	—2
108½	70¾	Am Can (4)	15	98¾	94¼	94½	—1¼
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	—1
34⅞	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	18	28	26¼	28	+1
57⅜	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	46⅛	43¾	44	— ⅛
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	28	21½	19⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
128	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅞	118⅛	118⅞	Jan 23
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	6	7¼	7	7	Jan 18
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	16	9½	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	13	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 29
5¼	2¼	Am & for Power	16	3⅛	3	3	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 23
25½	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	16½	16½	16½	—1¾
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	7	8	7½	8	
18	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	19	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	32	32	32	+1
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	13¼	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	+ ½
8¾	4¼	Am International	4	6½	6½	6½	
30⅝	12⅝	Am Locomotive	37	24	22¼	23⅜	— ¼
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	70	69½	69½	Jan 23
17⅝	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	9	13¾	13	13½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	21	38	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅜
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	+3½
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	40	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6 pf (½k)	14	40	38	38¼	— ⅛
41½	18½	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	12	35	33¾	34⅜	+ ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	93	14¾	14¾	14¾	
24½	13	Am Roli Mill	48	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅛
80⅞	38	Am Roli Mill pf	1	66	65	66	—2
20⅞	12	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	14½	14	14	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	1	17	16	16½	— ⅜
58⅝	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	26	43¾	42⅛	43¾	+1⅝
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	+ ½
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	—1
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	83	33½	32⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 11
31	19½	Am Sugar Ref	14	20¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
117½	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 23
150¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	153	150¾	151½	— ⅛
88¾	58	Am Tobacco (8)	3	87⅞	84	84	—1⅝
91⅝	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	17	87⅛	86	86⅛	—1
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	5	153	152½	152½	+2½
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	6¾	6¼	6½	
18⅛	6	Am Water Wks	88	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	25	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jan 21
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	170	29⅛	27¾	29	+1⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	5	47¼	46	46	—1⅝
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	8	17¾	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	12¼	12	12	—2
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	25	26	—1½
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
7	3⅛	Armour Ill	33	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	45⅛	45	45	— ¾
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅝	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	9	48	48	48¼	— ¼
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 23
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	11	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅜	4	Asad Dry Goods	15	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	4	70	70	70	Jan 3
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Jan 23
44⅞	22⅝	Atch T & S F	56	35	33⅜	34⅝	+ ⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	61	61	61	—3½
30	14	Atl Coast Line	27	22¾	21	22	— ⅝
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12	12	12	—1¼
27⅝	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	17	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	107	108⅝	—1⅜
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	86	8¼	7⅞	7	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	3	59	57	57	—3
8	4⅛	Atlas Tack	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	—1
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 23
8⅝	2	Aust Nicholis	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	95	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		B					
17¾	5	Bald Loco ct	102	14	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	96	6⅝	5½	6⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	19	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ⅜
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	25	24	24	—2
23¾	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	13	17½	16⅜	17	— ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	28	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅜
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
19½	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	— ¼
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	120	121	121	—3
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (.70)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	3	73⅜	72⅜	73½	+1
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	167	24⅞	22⅞	24⅛	+1⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
56	26⅛	Best & Co (.65g)	4	51	50½	49½	Jan 23
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	201	66	63¼	65	+1¼
18⅜	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	109⅝	108	108	—1¾
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	6	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
24½	9⅝	Black & Decker (½e)	4	19	18	18	—1
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	12	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	107	27	24¼	26⅝	
30¼	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	3	23⅜	23	23	—2
14½	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅝	13½	13½	Jan 23
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	25	18⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	36	26⅛	25	25¾	
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24	24	24	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
16	8½	Bridgeport Brass	50	13⅞	12¼	12⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	Briggs Mfg (1e)	108	24⅞	23⅝	24	— ⅛
46¼	30	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	37	37	37	
43	26	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	
23¾	6⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
12	1⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9	9	9	Jan 20
14⅜	8⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	30	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
46¼	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	38½	38	38½	+1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	22	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	35	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	65	6¾	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	10	4¼	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
29	13½	Bullard Co	10	24½	23½	24¼	— ⅛
39	18½	Bulova Watch (2)	12	26⅜	25½	26⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	16	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	9	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅝		Byers (AM) Co	7	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (¼g)	8	18½	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
		C					
24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	4	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	9	15¼	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	39	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Canad Pacific	83	5½	4⅞	5	
42	21	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	Jan 23
22½	12⅝	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	—1⅝
4½	2½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	8	87	85	86½	
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	15	43¼	42⅛	43	+ ⅛
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107½	107½	107¼	Jan 21
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	37	20	18⅝	19½	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
29	18⅝	Celotex Corp	29	18⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
28	18½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	9	21½	21¼	21½	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	23	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	6½	Cent R R N J	1	7	7	7	— ½
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6¾	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 21
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1g)	19	42	40	42	+1⅝
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	30	10⅞	9⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	9	25	25	25	—1
13⅝	6	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	39	33⅝	32½	33½	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	86	86	86	—1½
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
1¾	⅛	Chi & N West	10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3	3	3	
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 23
8⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 20
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	20	16⅜	15	16¼	— ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 20
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	Jan 21
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1*	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 23
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅜	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13½	12½	12½	
13½	3¼	Childs Co	16	11¼	10½	11	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68½	38⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	381	73½	69⅝	70⅝	— ⅞
13¼	7⅝	City Ice & F (1.60e)	9	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
5½	2	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	4	26	26	26	+ ⅛
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	28	53½	51¼	52¾	+ ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	21	25¾	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	Jan 23
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½)	14	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jan 19
39¾	13¾	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	20	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
23½	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	13	18⅝	17	18¼	— ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	9	16	16	16	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	16	16	16	
8⅞	3¼	Col Gas & El	111	7½	6¾	7	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (8)	3	78	77½	78	+2
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	13½	11½	12	— ½
35⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	7	30¼	28	28	Jan 23
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	85	86	—3
50½	23	Coml Credit (4)	36	48⅛	46¼	46⅝	—2¼
108⅛	84	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	21	51½	50	50⅜	—1½
112½	90	Coml Inv ev pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Jan 23
12¾	5⅜	Coml Solvents	183	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	80	1⅜	1½	1⅝	
58⅝	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	10	49	47	49	+1
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	33	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7¼	7½	
29¾	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	3	27	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	2	7½	7¼	7½	Dec 29
36⅝	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	41	20⅝	18⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	214	31⅞	30	31	+ ⅝
104	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	103½	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	4¼	Consol Film pf (1e)	6	10	9	10	+ ⅛
37½	21⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	57	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	3	3	Jan 23
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14	14	14	Jan 21
95⅜	78

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Big Cotton Cloth Sales, but Prices Remain Steady

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 24—Increasing activity in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week wound up with a buying rally of substantial proportions, which promised renewed activity after the week end. Sales totals for the week were estimated at approximately 40,000,000 yards or virtually twice the week's output from the looms, but sellers were disappointed that prices did not advance more definitely in view of the large dealing put through.

The market was stronger to the extent that mills would no longer sell deliveries running into the second quarter of the year for the same price they would sell quick goods, and in some constructions the ruling price at the close of the week was an eighth or a sixteenth higher than a week ago in spite of an occasional small spot sale at the old level.

The buying followed close on the larger movement of finished goods as a result of the presence in New York of large numbers of buyers last week who came to attend conventions of the various dry goods bodies, but spent much of their time gathering price quotations and placing commitments to cover their spring requirements.

Standard print cloths were among the most active constructions of the week. The 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares moved in heavy volume at 6¼ cents, after previous sales had been put put through at 6 3-16ths. On the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s the market held steady at 5½ cents. On 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s sizable sales were reported at 4⅜ cents.

The 38½ inch, 6.25 yard, 60x48s moved early in the week at 3¾ cents, but this later firmed up to 3⅞ cents and substantial quantities of goods moved at that figure. There was trading in 27 inch 64x60s at 3⅜ cents and in 32 inch 64x60s at 3¾ cents.

Sheetings shared only very moderately in the trading volume, but held firm and steady as to price.

Carded broadcloths reflected the general activity and moved in heavy volume, the 80x60s selling at 5 cents, and the 100x60s bringing 6¼, 6¾ and 6 3-16ths, while the 37 inch 3.85 yard 112x60s sold liberally at 7⅛ cents.

Twills and filling sateens, jeans and some of the drills were sold in encouraging volume, and at rather firm prices.

In the fine goods division there was marked increase in the demand for combed goods of all kinds, and very sizable business was put through on combed lawns and voiles at slightly firmer prices. Voiles were moving at 5⅛ cents, while combed lawns sold at 5⅞ cents for 40 inch 76x72s.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
100	3⅜s 43-40 June	105.5	105.4	105.4
3	3⅜s 43-41 Mich	106.25	106.25	106.25
2	2½s 41	107.8	107.8	107.8
1	3⅜s 47-42	110.5	110.5	110.5
1	3⅛s 45-53	109.29	109.29	109.29
7	2¾s 47-45	107.11	107.8	107.8
2	3¼s 56-46	113.18	113.18	113.18
11	3s 48-46	108.30	108.30	108.30
6	2¾s 49-46	109.17	109.15	109.15
32	4¼s 52-47	119.9	119.6	119.6
5	2¾s 51-48	105.29	105.29	105.29
11	2½s 48	105.14	105.13	105.14
1	3⅛s 52-49	109.14	109.14	109.14
16	2½s 53-49	102.25	102.20	102.20
1	2¾s 54-51	102.28	102.28	102.28
25	2¾s 60-55	104.12	104.12	104.12
7	2¾s 59-56	104.25	104.19	104.19
		103.19	103.16	103.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

77	2¾s 65-60	102.31	102.25	102.25
9	2¾s 63-58	103.1	102.26	102.26
1	3s 49-44	107.3	107.3	107.3

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¾s 49-39	102.12	102.12	102.12
6	3s 52-44	107.7	107.3	107.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
19	Alleghany 5s 50 st	23¼	30¾	30¾
13	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109	109
22	AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	51	50¾	50¾
15	Am Int 5½s '49	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜
9	Am T&T 5½s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
27	Am T&T 3½s '66	112	111⅜	112
21	Am T&T 3½s '61	106	105¾	105¾
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Anaconda Copf4½s'50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Arm Del 4s '57	105¼	105	105¼
16	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅛	97⅝	97⅝
34	AT&SF 4s '95	98¼	98	98¼
5	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	108⅛	108	108
21	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	104	103⅞	104
16	AT&SF T Sh 4s'5 8	100½	100	100
6	AT&SF 4½sC-A'62	110⅜	109½	109½
109	AtlA&Cha AL 5s'44	109	109	109
1	A C Line 4½s'64	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
3	ACL cl 4½s'52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1	A C Line4½s'64	69½	69	69
6	Atl&Dan 1st 4s'48	66¼	66¼	66¼
22	B&O rfg 6s'95	34	34	34
17	B&O 1st 5s'48	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
1	B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
41	B&O rfg 5s'95	49	49	49
2	B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛
27	B&O 5s'96	17	17	17
2	B&O 5s'96 P ct	17	16⅜	16⅜
6	B&O 5s 2000 D	16¼	16¼	16¼
3	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	16⅛	16	16
30	B&O cv 4½s'60	17	16⅛	16⅛
11	B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	11¾	10⅝	10⅝
30	B&O 4s '48	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	B&O 5s S W '50	50⅝	49	49½
3	B&O 5s S W '50 ct	35¼	35¼	35¼
8	Bell Tel Pa 5s '48	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2	Bell Tel Pa 5s'60 C	130½	130⅜	130⅜
33	Beth Stl 3¼s'60	107¼	107¼	107¼
55	Beth Stl 3½s '52	102¼	102	102
16	Boston & Me 5s '67	99	98	98
1	Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	25⅞	25	25
2	Boston & Me 5s '55	23	23	23
13	Bost & NY Air L 4s '55	25½	25½	25½
23	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	72¾	71	72¾
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	105	105	105
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	76	74¼	74¼
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96	95½	95½
9	Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Buf Gen El 4½s'61	112¾	112¼	112¼
7	Buf R & P 4½s'57	27¾	27	27
1	Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	8	8	8
10	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	7	7	7
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	94¼	94	94
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	119¼	119¼	119¼
8	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118¼	117¾	117¾
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	117¾	117¼	117¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
7	Can Pac 4s perp	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Caro C & O 6s '52	82	82	82
4	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	89½	89½	89½
7	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Cen Hud G & E 3½s'65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	Cen Ill E & G 5s '56	103½	103	103
13	Cen NY-Pow 3¾s'62	103¼	103	103
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Cen Pac NJ 5s '87	72½	72	72
4	Ch P & Pu 4½s '50	25	24½	24½
2	C & O 4½s '92	101¼	100¾	100¾
6	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	120	120	120
2	Chic&Alton 3s '49	97	96⅝	96⅝
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	96	96	96
18	CB&Q gen 4s '58	97	96½	96½
2	CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	98⅝	97⅜	97⅜
13	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	103¼	103	103
13	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	98¾	98½	98½
12	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16⅝	16	16
		15¾	15¾	15¾

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	8	8	8	Jan 6
76	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
86¼	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	20	83	83	83	+ ½
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	150	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
92½	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	50	88¼	86	86	Jan 23
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	87	5	5	5	— ⅛
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf (2e)	50	64	63	63	Jan 23
83	48¾	Cushman's pf (3½)	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	Jan 6
50	18	Cushman $8 pf	80	45	45	45	— 1
111¼	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	10	110½	110½	110¼	Jan 23
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A	200	29	28	28½	— 1
35	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	50	35	35	35	Jan 20
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	30	115	115	115	Jan 18
18½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	117	117	117	— ½
173	157	East Kodak pf (6)	10	175½	175½	175½	Jan 3
111¼	94½	Endicott-John pf (3)	20	110	110	110	Jan 19
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	My'16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	40	5¾	5¾	5¾	
84½	67	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	81	81	81	—2
28	15	Filene's Sons (8¼e)	20	18½	18¼	18¼	Jan 23
109½	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	70	107½	107½	107½	Jan 21
91	50	Foster Wheeler pf	20	87	85¾	85¾	Jan 23
58	25	Frank Simon pf	20	55	55	55	Jan 13
18	9½	Gamewell Co (¾e)	20	12½	11¾	11½	— ⅛
97	83	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	80	135¼	135	135	Jan 21
130	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	128	128	128	Jan 19
50	25	Gen Gas & El cv pf	30	41	41	41	Jan 23
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	125½	125¾	125¾	Jan 17
110	101¼	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	60	106½	106½	106½	Jan 17
95	85	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Jan 6
24	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	390	25	23¾	25	
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	100	100	100	100	Dec 23
85	60½	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	71	71	71	Jan 18
72¾	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	70	72¾	72¾	72¾	Dec 15
142	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	20	135½	135½	135½	—1
40	35	Green B&Wpf(7½g)	40	49	49	49	Nov 1
50	35	Greene Can (3e)	10	35	35	35	Jan 21
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	30	18	17¾	18	Jan 3
35	30	Hack W pf A (12½)	10	32¾	32¾	32¾	
111	88¾	Hamil Watch pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Jan 13
100	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	100	100	100	Jan 20
140	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	138	138	138	Jan 18
75	50¼	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	100	72¾	71	71	Jan 19
161	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	160	160	160	—1
135¼	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	135½	135¼	135¼	Jan 10
118	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	10	108	108	108	+ ½
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104½	104½	104½	Jan 12
44	23	Ill Central LL (4)	30	42½	42½	42½	Jan 23
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	150	150	150	Jan 10
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	40	92½	91½	92½	— ½
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
48½	28½	Int Ry C Am pf (5e)	40	42	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
83¼	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	
124	113¼	Island Creek pf (6)	10	121¼	121¼	121¼	Jan 23
130	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	80	130	130	130	
123	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	60	121¾	121	121¾	Jan 20
109	63	Keith-A O pf (8¼e)	10	92	92	92	Jan 11
35	15	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	95	95	95	Jan 18
19½	9	Kinney $8 pf	10	35¼	35¼	35¼	Jan 21
18	8	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	70	16	15	15	— ½ +1
30	18	Laclede Gas pf	40	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jan 23
120	95	Lehigh P C 4½ pf(4)	20	20	20	20	
107½	92	Loose-W B 5½ pf (5)	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+2¼
154	126	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	70	153	152½	152½	Jan 23
126	116¾	MacAnd & Pf pf (6)	10	124½	124½	124½	Dec 19
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	30	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jan 21
16	5⅝	Market St Ry pr pf	20	6½	6¼	6½	
165	156	Math Alk pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Jan 19
97	75	Maytag 1 pf (6)	120	95	95	95	Jan 20
21	18½	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
95	70	McLellan pf (6)	20	91	89	91	Jan 20
80	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	70¾	70	70¾	Jan 5
30	14	Mengel 5½ pf (2½)	80	26½	25½	26½	+1
16¾	11	Merch & M Tr (¾e)	10	14	14	14	— ¼
111	76	Mid St 1 pf (8)	30	110¼	110	110	
117	109	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	111	111	111	Jan 19
1½	¾	Minn St P&SSM LL	40	½	½	½	Jan 23
117½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	40	117½	117	117½	
40½	25	Morris&Essex (3⅞)	10	33	33	33	
64¼	26	Mullins Mfg pf	10	38	38	38	— ½
110¼	95	Murphy pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Jan 10
29	7½	Nash Chat & St L	70	19½	18¾	19	—1⅛
115¼	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	112	112	112	—1½
113½	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20	109	109	109	—1½
145½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	20	142	142	142	+ ½
108¾	99½	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	30	108	108	108	Jan 23
4¾	2	NY Dock	120	3	3	3	Jan 23
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	60	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
140	101	NY & Harlem (5)	30	111	111	111	Jan 17
112	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug'22
63½	54	NY & Lack & W (5)	150	55	55	55	Jan 19
99	38	NY Shipbldg pf	130	80	79	80	
109	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	85	86	Mar23

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
110	100	Norf & West pf (4)	50	110	110	110	Jan 23
93¾	75	Northern Cent (4)	10	84	84	84	Jan 23
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	30	32½	32½	32½	Jan 23
41	12¾	Nor T & R pf (3½)	10	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jan 23
11⅞	8¾	Omnibus pf (8)	30	104	104	104	Jan 23
147	122	Otis Elev pf (8)	20	142	142	142	—1
52	39¾	Outlet Co (3)	20	40¾	40½	40½	—2¾
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
5¾	3½	Pac Coast	110	3¼	3	3	Jan 23
21½	10¾	Pac Coast 1 pf	20	13½	13¼	13¾	Jan 23
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	50	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 23
121	87	Pac Tel & Tel	30	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
149	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	147½	147½	147½	—1¾
102	88¾	Paraffine pf (4)	50	102	102	102	Jan 19
121	120½	Penn Gl S pf (7)	130	121	121	121	Dec 28
115¾	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	Dec 30
38½	15	Pere Marq pf	350	26½	25½	25½	Dec 30
43	17¾	Pere Marq pr pf	30	30	30	30	+ ½
3	1¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	250	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 20
5¾	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50½	32	Phillips-Jones pf	20	34	34	34	Dec 21
43	30¾	Phoenix H pf (3½)	60	40¾	40	40	
83	39	Pirelli (3.894e)	10	40	40	40	—4
17½	6	Pitt & West Va	80	13¾	13	13	
90	90	Pitt CC & StL (5)	20	90	90	90	Jul 13
75	41	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	64½	64½	64½	—1
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	169	169	169	Dec 31
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	60	169¾	169¾	169¾	Jan 17
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	60	41¼	40¾	40¾	Jan 21
45	23	Pitt Steel 5% pf	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 13
12	3¼	Pitt Term Coal pf	10	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1
122¼	114	Procter & G pf (5)	50	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec 2
152½	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	40	117¾	117½	117¾	+1¼
11⅝	3¾	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	40	152	152	152	
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	20	9	9	9	—⅝
70	40	Rens & Saratoga (8)	10	46½	46½	46½	Dec 22
85	65	Rev Cop & B pf	20	64	64	64	—4
64½	45	Rev C&B 5½% pf	20	77	77	77	Jan 23
58½	51¼	Reynolds Tob (½g)	20	53⅜	52¾	52¾	Jan 23
108	79	Safeway 7% pf (7)	*20	58	55	55	— ¾
99	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	108	108	108	
83½	58	Safeway 5% pf (5)	150	105	103½	103½	—1½
113¾	112½	Scott Paper pf (4½)	160	91	91	91	Jan 23
5¼	1¾	St L Southwest	20	114½	114½	114½	Jan 20
7¼	3½	St L Southwest pf	40	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 20
28½	20¾	Sheaffer Pen (1¾e)	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 23
132	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	10	30½	30½	30½	— ½
141	128	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	10	88	88	88	Jan 23
46	29	So P R Sug pf (8)	40	102¼	101	102¼	Jan 18
1937	Sale	Spalding 1 pf	20	139	139	139	+4
45½	29	Spear pf (5½)	20	36	36	36	— ½
70½	48¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	30	60	54	56	—6½
128	119½	Spiegel pf (4½)	10	18	18	18	—1
49¼	34	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	114¼	114¼	114¼	Jan 17
56	35	Talcott pte pf (2¾)	10	87	87	87	Dec 28
18¾	16	The Fair pf	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
44	16	Thermoid pf	50	115	115	115	Jan 20
		Twin City R T pf	20	2	2	2	
		Underwood pf (8)	80	78¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
		Union Carbide (4½e)	10	67½	67½	67½	— ½
		Vulcan pf (7)	50	119½	119½	119½	Oct 26
		Wabash pf B	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 19
		Warner Bros Pict pf	100	37½	37½	37½	Jan 23
		Warren Bros 1 pf	20	6½	6¼	6¼	Dec 16
		Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
		Wells Fargo	10	1	1	1	Jan 18
		West P E 7% pf (7)	50	90	90	90	—1¾
		West P E 6% pf (6)	40	104	103	103	—1
		West P P 7% pf (7)	20	91½	91	91	—2½
		West P P 6% pf (6)	10	121½	121	121½	—1
		West E & M pf(3½e)	10	114½	114½	114½	—1
		Weston El Inst A (2)	20	136	135	136	Jan 20
		Wheel & Lake Erie	50	37½	37½	37½	Jan 23
		Wheel & LE pf(5½k)	10	60	60	60	Jan 23
		Wisc El Pow pf (6)	10	73¾	73¾	73¾	Dec 28
		Worth P & M pf A	30	107	107	107	Jan 19
		Wright Aero (2e)	10	65	65	65	—1
		Yellow Tr 7% pf (7)	150	106	102	104	+ ⅛
			50	107	107	107	—2¼

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
31	Chic Gt West2¾s '59	20¾	20¼	20¼
51	CMStP & Pac 5s '75	9⅝	9	9
16	CMStP&P a1½s 2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2	CM&StP 4½s'89C	24	24	24
2	CM&StP gen 4s '89	23½	23	23
1	CM&StP 3½s '89B	23	23	23
2	CM&StP 4½s '36	17¼	17¼	17¼
5	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9	9	9
6	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	4½	4½	4½
4	Chi&NW4½s2037	8¼	8½	8½
3	Chi&NW 4s '87	8¾	8¾	8¾
6	Chi&NW 3½s '87	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	CRI&P 4½s'52A	13¾	13¼	13¼
6	CRI&P 4½s'88	7½	7¼	7¼
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	15½	15	15
16	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	6½	6¼	6¼
19	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	108	107½	107½
19	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	108¾	106	106
17	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102	101¾	101¾
5	Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	89½	89	89
5	CinUnTerm5s '37C	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	-06¼	106	106
5	CCC&StL whwat val4s	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	ClevUnTerm5½s '72	90	90	90
8	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	87½	87	87
3	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	77¼	76	76
4	Col F&I 5s '43	72	72	72
6	Col F&I 5s '70	103	103	103
4	Colo&So 4½s '80	60	58½	58½
1	ColumbiaG 5s '52Ap	41	40½	40½
15	Columbia G 5s '52 May	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Columbia G 5s 1961	96⅝	96	96
54	Com'lCred 3¼s4 '51	103⅞	103½	103½
64	Com'lCred 3¼s4 '60	103¾	102½	102⅞
1	Com'l Inv Tr 5½s '51	108⅛	106⅞	106⅞
119	Comwlth Ed 3½s2 '98	108	108	108
1	Comwlth Ed 3½s2 '58	108	108	108
9	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106⅛	106⅛	106½
4	Comwlth Ed 1½s2 '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
10	Con Edis 3¼s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
29	Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Con Edis 3½s'58 reg	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
28	Con Oil cv 2½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
19	Consum Pow 3¼s'70	104¼	104	104
7	Consum Pow 3½s'65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104	103¾	104
76	Continent Oil 1 2¾'48	104¼	107½	104
2	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	33	33	33
1	Cuba RR 7½'46	43	43	43
1	Cuba R R 5s'52	37	37	37
1	Dayton P&L 3½s'60	100	100	100
58	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	58	57⅞	58
5	D & R G 4s'36	12	12	12
7	D & R G West 5s'78	4½	4	4½
2	Det Ed 4½s'61	8	8	8
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	112	112	112
4	Dul Missabe&I 3½'62	100¼	102¼	102¼
5	E Ten Tel cn 5s'56	105¾	105¾	105¾
86	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	86	86	86
41	Erie rfg 5s '67	106	106½	106

Diversification of Crops Makes Headway in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 24—Diversification of farm crops in Vermont is something about which there has been a lot of talk in recent years, but, as Mark Twain said of the weather, nothing much has ever been done about it. It seems, however, that slowly but surely the farmer who has been putting all his eggs in the dairy basket has about decided it is time to switch to at least one, and perhaps more, different baskets. In this decision he is being aided on a practical basis by the Vermont Extension Service and other agricultural agencies which are making an intensive study of conditions.

This does not mean, however, that there will be any appreciable diminution in Vermont's four hundred-odd thousand cow population, or that there will be any lessening in the flow of milk from the Green Mountains to the Boston market which receives approximately 60 per cent of its milk supply from this State.

It does mean that farmers have been improving their bookkeeping and that their actual labor income when seen in the starkness of black figures on white paper show their per hour wage in microscopic size. Studies of farm crop diversification actually made in specific sections of Vermont has definitely shown that farmers who spent only two fifths of their time dairying received more for their labor and that on the average the more time a farmer spends dairying the lower is his labor income, except in a very few cases where a dairy business has been carried on on a very large scale.

Side Lines That Pay

Recent studies conducted by the Extension Service tend to discourage beef cattle and sheep raising but there are some farms where these businesses can be carried on as a successful side line. The type of side line which pays best varies greatly with conditions on individual farms but the experiments also show that the best paying enterprises are those which are bulky and perishable. This, it is explained, is because Vermont farmers are close to their eastern markets and obtain a real freight advantage on such products which enable them to compete successfully with other sections of the country.

With the dairy industry in the doldrums as it has been for the past few years and with little hope of any immediate or, for that matter, more distant improvement, farmers are at last realizing that extensive cultivation of poultry raising, production of maple and other forest products, fur farming and many other side lines tie in successfully and lucratively with dairy farming.

Recent State Department figures show that more than $300,000 worth of furs went into the market from Vermont this year. The price, while perhaps not as high as received in some years, has made the fur farmer the envy of the dairy farmer.

Music in Vermont

Selection of the Vermont Symphony Orchestra as one of the musical organizations to play at the New York World Fair means more to the individual members of this group of musicians than perhaps to any other. Love of good music is the sole actuating motive that has welded the four-score or more musicians into a cohesive group. It is perhaps the only rural organization of its kind in the country. While some of its members reside in Burlington, Vermont's largest city, of 25,000 population, most of them come from many and remote smaller communities of the State. Ten, 20, or even 40 miles is not too far for some of them to drive for rehearsal without any expectation of reward other than the pleasure they obtain out of their communion of music.

Originally, the Vermont Symphony was called the Burlington Symphony. In reality it was not much more a city orchestra then, 15 years ago, than it is today, for then also its members came from many sections of the State. It first was welded into a noteworthy musical organization by Joseph Lechnyr of Burlington.

In later years he went into retirement and those patrons who had contributed liberally to its perpetuation having been hard hit by the depression were forced to withdraw their support. It was then that the members themselves, under Director Alan Carter of Woodstock, determined to continue it as a musical organization, and the name was changed to the Vermont Symphony. That was about five years ago.

Since then it has gone on to conquer new symphonic heights. Walter Damrosch has heard and taken a considerable personal interest in it.

Its practice methods are unique. Groups of members gather from time to time in various sections for rehearsal and smaller concerts. For instance, the Washington County Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mrs. Francis L. Bailey, wife of the State Commissioner of Education, is one of the groups within a group. When a concert is to be given by the full orchestra, these units gather for perhaps one rehearsal under Director Carter and then go into the concert.

Opportunity to Reform Laws On Liquor Indicated in Maine

Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24—If the Maine Legislature really wants to do a little bit in the way of reform legislation there are many in this State who are of the opinion that the liquor situation provides an excellent vehicle for legislators so inclined.

In new legislation, temperance forces can see an opportunity for vast improvement in the situation. They would like to see two things particularly:

1. Broader powers for the State Liquor Commission over the granting of local licenses;
2. A program of education in temperance through the public schools.

Both could be achieved by legislation although the latter also would demand financial assistance and cooperation of the State Department of Education.

It is felt that the time is ripe for some such move as the educational plan particularly as the Commission now has as its Chairman, Dr. Harold R. Boardman, a prominent educator and former President of the University of Maine. Dr. Boardman has indicated an interest along such lines and a desire to install temperance education in the schools.

Except for that section of Maine closest to Quoddy, it may be said that the recent suggestion of President Roosevelt that Quoddy be revived appears to have created no great interest among Maine citizens. Even while the Federal Government was spending $7,000,000 on the $40,000,000 project, the chief interest in Quoddy among most citizens appeared to be from the standpoint of jobs for the unemployed rather than as a great engineering feat or power project. Its present worth rather than its future significance held most appeal.

Yet the prosperity that Quoddy brought the community of Eastport, for example, was fleeting, for despite the huge expenditures from which Eastport naturally benefited, the town became bankrupt, turned to the State for aid. In view of the present unemployment situation, however, a revival of the Quoddy project doubtless would be hailed in that section of Maine and would prove a timely boon.

However, it is not considered likely that the Republican Legislature will either memorialize Congress for continuation of Quoddy, as has been suggested, or even take the steps to create a Quoddy authority for co-operation with the Federal Government in the project.

Extension of S. P. C. A. Activity

(Continued from Page 9)

Bands were reported, representing 21 States and several foreign countries.

Since the Band of Mercy, or Junior Humane Society, idea was introduced in 1882 the total number of Bands formed and reported to the headquarters of the society is 236,753.

Membership in the Jack London Club, organized to protest against cruelty to animals used for stage or screen performances, also continued to show a rapid growth. The addition of nearly 40,000 new members during 1938 brought the total enrollment up to 736,482.

Humane Films

The Society's two humane films, "The Bell of Atri," and "In Behalf of Animals," continued to be in steady demand, especially around "Be Kind to Animals Week."

A pamphlet by Dr. Rowley entitled "Humane Education—an Activity of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers," was published early in the year. A second edition was required shortly to meet the demand for it. More than 2,500 Humane Calendars were sold. Many other leaflets, cards, circulars and blotters were distributed.

The international influence of the Society was extended during the year. N. B. Matta, President of the Oriental Humane Education Association, with an assistant, working in co-operation with the Society in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordan, visited more than 253 villages, lecturing before more than 27,000 people. S. C. Batra, a graduate of Punjab University, represented the Society in India, carrying on the work at his own expense. Miss Leona Vasileva of the American College in Sofia, Bulgaria, introduced humane education into the schools there, with special attention to "Be Kind to Animals Week." The influence of the Society was felt in various ways, too, in Cuba, Bermuda, the British West Indies, the Canal Zone, Panama, England, Czechoslovakia, the Philippine Islands, Morocco, the Union of South Africa and Hawaii.

Receipts for the year totaled $20,399.68 and expenditures $22,156.76. According to custom the deficit was cared for by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Harvard Explodes Sea Serpent Yarn; Just a Basking Shark, Curator Says

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Provincetown's latest "sea serpent" dwindled today to the status of a harmless basking shark after W. C. Schroeder, Curator of fish at the Harvard Zoological Museum, cast an expert eye over a skull and a section of vertebrae.

The specimens were brought in by Addison Ormsby of the Wood End Coast Guard Station, which salvaged about 20 feet of skeleton a week ago.

Professor Schroeder said the shark probably was 25 feet long. The species, he added, often attain 30 feet. Basking sharks, he said, are common off California and the British Isles, but more rarely are found along the New England coast. It is the type, he said, hunted for their oil by the men of Aran, island off the Irish coast.

Professor Schroeder said he would return the specimens to Provincetown, where he said it was planned to reconstruct the big fish.

Charitable Society Would Recover Taxes

Claiming that it comes within the tax-exempt class under the United States tax laws, the 176-year-old Massachusetts Charitable Society of Boston went into the Federal District Court today to recover income taxes it has paid under protest during and since 1935.

Established in 1762, but not incorporated until 1780, the Society defended itself against the Government ruling that it was an organization established to aid a restricted number and therefore was not beneficial to a sufficiently large group to be considered a charity.

The Government, represented by David Haskins, claimed that the Society's practice of investing and reinvesting a $120,000 surplus placed it in the class of a business corporation and therefore was taxable.

Employment Service Fills 230,268 Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported 230,268 jobs were filled by Employment Service Offices in December, bringing the 1938 total of placements to 2,701,349. She said the December total included 160,982 jobs in private industry. Applications for work, she said Jan. 21, "continued the down trend which had been evident in recent months."

Kennedy to Observe Legations at Work In Choosing Career

Believing that actual working experience in diplomatic circles abroad will give him the answer as to whether or not he wants to enter Government service after graduation from college, John F. Kennedy, second son of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, will leave Harvard next week for American legations of Paris and London.

The younger Kennedy plans to go directly to the Paris legation where he will spend a month and a half. Then he expects to go to London. He isn't sure yet what he will do. "You might call me a glorified office boy," he said.

Now in his junior year at Harvard, Mr. Kennedy plans to return next year and pursue his studies in order to graduate with his class of 1940. During the past few months he has been on a heavy study schedule in order to prepare himself for resuming college next fall. While in England he plans to take a course in political theory at the University of London, with the hope that this will count toward his degree.

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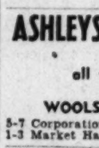
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Daily Features Page

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Sunbonnet Sue

Mole Has a Visitor

A Story for Children

Little brown Mole was adding a new room to his house under the ground. He was working hard, digging and scratching with his nose and his paws. He was thinking too. He was thinking about what Squirrel had said to him last fall.

Squirrel had said, "Mole, how can you live underground? It's such a stupid place. Nothing ever happens there." Squirrel had said that to Mole as they sat together under the apple tree in the green meadow last fall, and Mole was thinking of it now.

Scratch, scratch, scratch! The room in Mole's house was taking shape. He would use it for an extra bedroom just in case he had a visitor. The visitor wouldn't be Squirrel that was certain enough. Squirrel had said it was stupid living underground. Squirrel had said nothing exciting ever happened there.

Scratch, scratch, scratch! What was that? What was it? Mole blinked and winked. Something hidden in the brown earth just where he was to dig out the fourth corner of his room. What was it?

"Hulloa, Mole," a wee voice said and Mole almost fell over backward with surprise.

"What's the matter," the voice went on. "Keep scratching."

Mole pulled himself together and began to scratch. Away went the brown earth in all directions. What was it Squirrel had said? Oh yes, that nothing exciting ever happened underground. Well, if this wasn't exciting. . . Mole felt thrills up and down his back, even the tip of his nose tingled.

There in front of him stood a wooden doll, no taller than himself.

"I'm Timken," the wooden doll said, "and my clothes are painted on me." Mole saw that they were and that they were somewhat the worse for having been buried in the earth.

"It's mighty decent of you," Timken went on, "to dig me out."

Mole found his voice at last.

"Not at all," he said. "I'm glad I found you, in fact I was adding another room to my house in case—just in case I should have a visitor."

Timken laughed. "And you found the visitor already there."

"But how did you get hidden down here?" Mole asked.

Timken considered.

"My adventures," he said, "are strange." He blew some dust from his sleeve, looked at Mole and went on, "I was standing on the nursery window sill and I fell out. You know how such things will happen. I fell into the potato field and along came the farmer with his plough and ploughed me under."

"Extraordinary," Mole cried. Of a sudden he caught Timken by the hand.

"Come," he said, "I want you to meet a friend of mine." Catching up the lantern he pulled Timken after him down a long hall to a tiny door.

"You wait here," he said, "and I'll bring my friend back with me."

Timken waited, the lantern casting long shadows on the walls. Presently Mole was back and with him Squirrel. Squirrel was much excited. Squirrel's nose twitched, so did his tail. "Tell him," Mole cried to Timken, "tell him your adventures and how I found you."

"Yes, yes," Timken answered and in an exciting whisper and with many gestures he told Squirrel all that had happened.

"Extraordinary," Squirrel chattered, looking hard at Timken.

Mole caught up the lantern. Holding it high so that it lighted up Squirrel's face he said,

"Stupid is it
To live underground?
No place is stupid
Where friends are found."

In Lighter Vein

Way Back When—

"How long have you known her?"

"Why, I knew her when she wore her fur coat only on Sundays."

Touch—1939 Style

Bobby (short of money): "Say, Dad, have you any work you'd like me to do?"

Dad (taken by surprise): "Why—no—but, er—"

Bobby: "Then how about putting me on relief?"—Atlanta Two Bells.

Helpful

Jones was peeved because his wife failed to keep the buttons sewed on his shirt. One day, when he was about to go shopping with her, he remarked: "Oh, by the way, remind me to get some needles and thread when we're out, dear."

His wife gave him a dazzling smile.

"You silly boy," she cooed. "You can always borrow mine, you know."—Tit-Bits.

True Enough

The sexton had been laying the new carpet on the pulpit platform, and had left a number of tacks scattered on the floor.

"See here, James," said the parson, "what do you suppose would happen if I stepped on one of those tacks right in the middle of my sermon?"

"Well, sir," replied the sexton, "I reckon there'd be one point you wouldn't linger on."—Pasadena Post.

The Interrupted Snooze

Monitor Camera Club from H. Edwin Harper, Millstadt, Ill.

"Hm-m, what was that?"
"Aw, never mind!"

Never Lost

Not a sound has ever ceased to vibrate through space; not a ripple has ever been lost upon the ocean. Much more is it true that not a true thought, nor a pure resolve, nor a loving act has gone forth in vain.—Robertson.

Signposts along the King's Highway

But whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein, he being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed.—James 1:25.

Quotation for Today

THINK not so much of what thou hast not, but on the things thou hast. Select the best and then reflect how eagerly they would have been sought if thou hadst them not.—Marcus Aurelius.

"Let Us Pray"

In the presence of nature's infinite wonders, humbled and devout, the great man turns to God. Such a man was Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz, the celebrated natural scientist, Swiss by birth, but American by adoption.

Sometimes when speaking to students on the subject of nature, Agassiz would become so overwhelmed by the vastness and infinite variety of creation that he would pause suddenly as though unable to proceed, and would say with quiet simplicity, "Let us pray."

Daily Anecdote

A Dear Price

When George I came to the throne in England, he asked Sir Robert Walpole, Minister of the Treasury, how much it would cost to enclose Saint James's Park.

Walpole realized that this was no ordinary plot of ground, but the delight of Londoners who frequented it. To make it the private pleasure-ground of the King would deprive thousands of the common people of their pleasure. Therefore, the minister answered: "Only three crowns, Sire."

And the ruler understood that the cost would be far greater than his pleasure could possibly justify.

Live Truly

Live truly and thy life shall be
a great and noble creed.
—Emerson.

Did You Ever Wonder

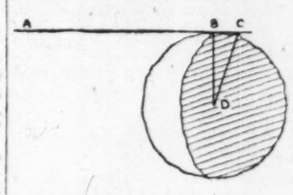
How the Mountains of the Moon Are Measured?

The height of a mountain on earth, if we can reach its summit, may be discovered by the use of a barometer. It is, however, obviously impractical at present to climb the mountains of the moon, nor would our earthly barometer be of any use to us there; so some other means must be devised of obtaining their altitude.

The mountains of the moon may be measured by means of sunlight and shadow, interpreted by trigonometry. As the moon progresses from a crescent sliver to full, the march of the edge of sunlight across its face can be observed closely through telescopes.

This leading edge of the sunshine or the dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated portion of the moon's surface, is known to astronomers as the **terminator.** As it sweeps across the face of the moon, bright and shining islands of light spring up in the darkness in advance of its march. These islands represent mountain peaks, illuminated by the sunlight before it reaches the valleys and lowlands at the moon's base. The heights of the mountains are found by measuring the distances of these shining spots from the terminator, by the application of one of the fundamental principles of trigonometry.

In the accompanying diagram, if the line ABC is the direction of the sun's rays, B is the terminator, C a mountain peak, and D the center of the moon, then BD is a radius of the moon, or a little over 1,000 miles. The distance BD being known, and the distance BC can be measured directly, and the angle DBC is known to be a right angle (since the line ABC is tangent to the moon at B), we know two sides and the included angle of the triangle DBC. Given these facts, it is a simple problem in trigonometry to discover the length of the third side, CD. Then all that remains is to



find the difference between the length of DB and DC, and that difference will be the height of a mountain on the moon.—W. P. Keasbey.

Faith

We shall be made truly wise if we be made content; content, too, not only with what we can understand, but content with what we do not understand; the habit of mind which theologicians call—and rightly—Faith in God.—Charles Kingsley.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Answer

San Antonio, Texas

Bobby could look back over 10 glorious summers, and ahead to all that faith, hope, ambition, and courage offer to youth. But he ran into a mishap.

The Sunday School teacher had told her class that one can pray at any hour of the day, and not merely at getting-up time in the morning or going-to-bed time at night—while riding in the car or on the bus, or while walking along the street.

Associated with the idea of prayer in Bobby's mind was closed eyes, and in that condition he was walking up the street when—he bumped into a lady.

Thinking that the boy was attempting to snatch her purse, she grabbed him and marched him to the nearest policeman!

At the police station Bobby was having a hard time to convince them of the true situation; but he was such a likable boy that the officers listened to his entreaties to call in the Sunday School teacher. Why, of course, said she, she had told the class they could pray while walking along the street—only she hadn't thought to tell them they need not close their eyes.

When the woman from the boulevard found out what the true situation was, she visited Bobby's home on the side street. Bobby's widowed mother, with healthy growing children to feed and clothe, had not found it an easy task. Clothes were worn past the time when most folks would discard them for new; and the cupboard and ice box, though not entirely bare, had plenty of space for more.

Within 24 hours there was a new supply of clothes for everyone, as well as a well-stocked cupboard and ice box—with turkey—and everything.

And the next day was Christmas.

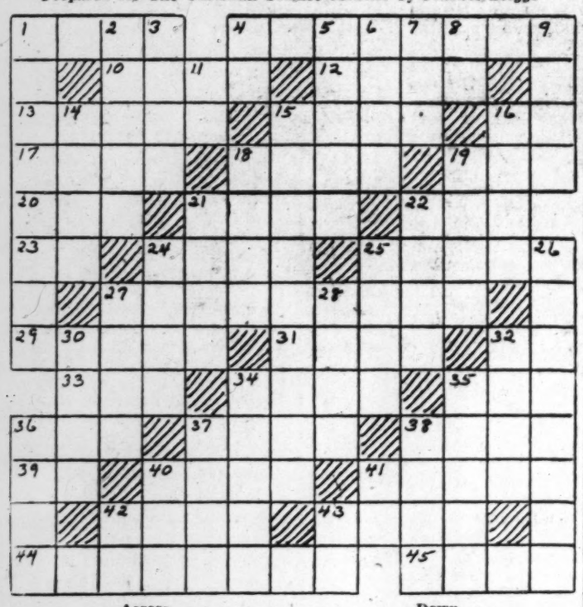
Brevities

Winnipeg Free Press: Suggested New Year's resolution: So live that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip.

Punch ©: An American producer has just paid what is said to be a record sum for a collection of old anecdotes and stories. We hope his pantomime will be a success.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Is the godwit a tree, bird, or fish?
4—What actor was famous for title role of "Sherlock Holmes"?
10—What decoction of oak bark, sumac, etc., is used for tanning leather?
12—What is an aureola?
13—Sir Galahad wore a suit of what?
15—How did Longfellow describe the summer night?
16—What symbol is used by baseball scorers to indicate a base on balls?
17—Who is the responsible directing officer of a college, under the president?
18—You would probably wear what at a Mardi Gras?
19—Town of Okhotsk is on what of same name?
20—In certain games, what is the base or home?
21—What is the plural of "datum"?
22—What is the Bengal quince?
23—About.
24—Who was once British poet laureate?
25—Geoffrey Chaucer was what (pl.)?
27—In what city of Wisconsin is Northwestern College?
29—What city of New Hampshire is famous as a summer resort?
31—What is a U. S. money of account?
32—What prefix signifies "to"?
33—What large ox would you find in Tibet?
34—What is another name for a Tunebo?
35—Hail and farewell!
36—Who was Saul's grandfather?
37—What rodent has a divided upper lip?
38—What is the stem of a musical note?
39—Exists.
40—What is a South American ask?
41—Who composed the opera "Falstaff"?
42—What is the bobber used by the anglers?
43—What seaport is on island of Hawaii?
44—What city is in Delta County, Michigan?
45—What does the aardvark feed on?

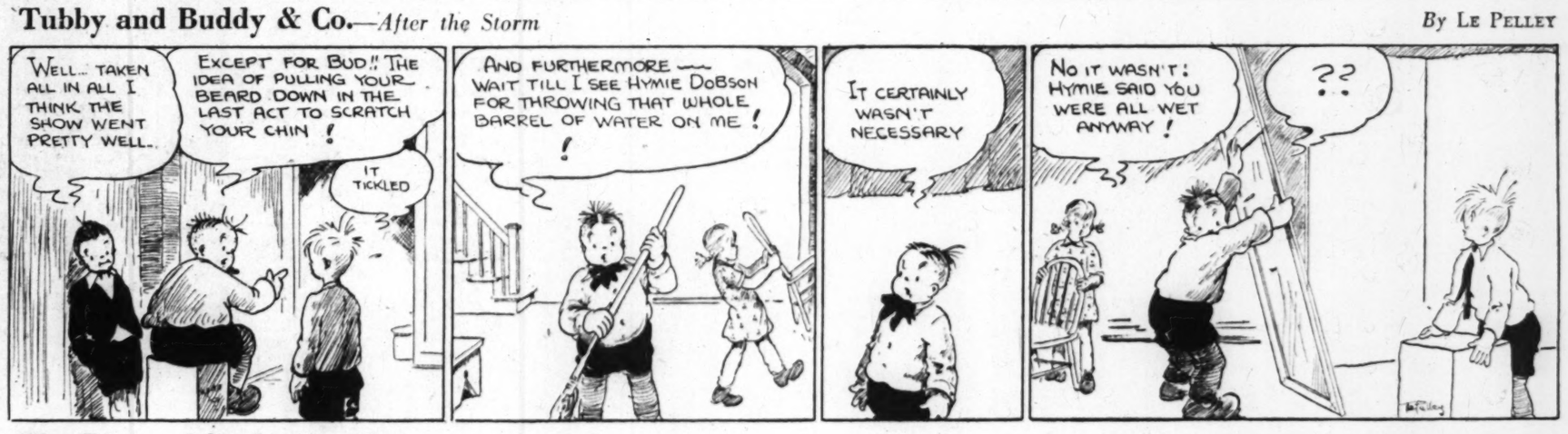
Down

1—What city of Pennsylvania was named after a British general?
2—What was Pliny's nationality?
3—What Scotch river was celebrated by Burns?
4—What was another name for Gaea?
5—What is the capital of Tibet?
6—What bird inhabits Europe, Asia, and northern Africa?
7—What tree is planted for shade?
8—Toward.
9—On what island did Napoleon live in exile?
11—What is a symbol for zirconium?
14—What is the reduction in area of a sail by reefing?
15—What is the distinguishing device stamped on a sheet of paper?
16—What is an area especially adapted to growth of certain animals or plants?
18—What is one of a pair of objects?
19—"Faith is the evidence of things not" what?
21—What is the fruit of a palm?
22—What is the concave blade of an oar?
24—What is an armored tractor?
25—If you were in Gdynia, whom would you see (sing.)?
26—Who composed "Finlandia"?
27—Would you cook, wear or ride a tarboosh?
28—A sundial shows what?
30—The fabulous Argus had 100 what?
32—What Roman poet became master of the elegiac couplet?
34—What tribe of aborigines was driven to live in river boats at Canton, China?
35—Who was the Moor beloved by Tamora in "Titus Andronicus"?
36—What French seaport is famed as a health resort?
37—What is a symbol of strength or power in Bible?
38—What is a seaport of northern Honduras?
40—New Zealanders once ate flesh of what bird?
41—What Roman numeral equals 6?
42—What motion picture actor is identified by his derby, mustache, and cane (init.)?
43—What exclamation expresses a sudden perception of surprise?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*After the Storm*

By Le Pelley


WELL... TAKEN ALL IN ALL I THINK THE SHOW WENT PRETTY WELL.
EXCEPT FOR BUD!! THE IDEA OF PULLING YOUR BEARD DOWN IN THE LAST ACT TO SCRATCH YOUR CHIN!
IT TICKLED
AND FURTHERMORE — WAIT TILL I SEE HYMIE DOBSON FOR THROWING THAT WHOLE BARREL OF WATER ON ME!
IT CERTAINLY WASN'T NECESSARY
NO IT WASN'T: HYMIE SAID YOU WERE ALL WET ANYWAY!
??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Complications*

By Carmack

Hm-m- It begins to look as though the free food TW and I are getting from the restaurant may bring on some complications
For once I wasn't able to eat all the food the Boss gave me last night-
He couldn't understand it, of course, and I wasn't anxious to explain it, because he might think I didn't need any dinner at all-
But evidently he noticed how full I was-anyway he said-"Hey! Has somebody been feeding you?"
So I wiggled my tail and told him the whole story—
But I don't believe he understood much of it, and for once I didn't care.

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Unbalanced Meal*

By The Hagers

THE COOK COMES ON AT CATFISH BAY. YOU MAN THE GALLEY, MATE, TODAY."
I TIED AN APRON ROUND MY NECK. "YOUR TIFFIN, SIR, I'LL SERVE ON DECK."
WHEN I LOOKED IN THE GALLEY DOOR, I FOUND THINGS FALLING TO THE FLOOR.
HOW COULD I COOK? I FOUND IT QUITE BEYOND ME JUST TO STAND UPRIGHT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Munich and Barcelona

THE military men say that Munich cost France and Britain thirty-five Czech divisions and America $552,000,000 for a new arms program. What then would be the price of a Franco victory in Spain? News from Washington indicates that the State Department and White House estimate that the cost measured either in dollars or democracy would be high.

In September a large number of Americans were convinced that a stiffer stand earlier would have saved Czechoslovakia. From the western shore of the Atlantic it was easy to forget American defection from collective security and to say that France and Britain should make a stand for democracy, even though their people thought such a stand would precipitate war. Today the opportunity to take a stand is America's. For if history records Spain as another Czechoslovakia, the United States will bear a large share of the responsibility.

France and Britain initiated "non-intervention." And when the United States applied an embargo to arms shipments to either side in Spain there was some hope that this meant real neutrality. But it was an abandonment of the traditional practice of furnishing supplies to duly recognized governments—such an abandonment as might have produced a different result in the American Civil War had other governments refused supplies to the Union. Moreover for many months now it has been apparent that "non-intervention" is not a neutral arrangement. It has been a one-way street, permitting Italy and Germany to intervene with thousands of men and machines to impose a Fascistic rule on the Spanish people, while threatening to start a general war if the democracies even permitted supplies to go to the Republican Government.

For many months too, it has been clear that if there was a "democratic front" its most active and one of its most vital sectors was Spain. And the United States must bear a large share of the responsibility of weakening that sector, because it was in a safer position to furnish supplies than France and Britain and its action would have been almost sure to determine theirs.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are agreed that even now if the United States lifted the embargo on arms for Spain, France and Britain would follow suit at once. This explains the background battle that has been going on over demands that the embargo be lifted. Henry L. Stimson has taken the lead in urging that President Roosevelt could do so by executive order. Senator Gerald E. Nye, author of the Neutrality Act has joined the appeal, as have many other influential people.

But other influences have been brought to bear by all the groups who desire a Franco victory, and so far the President has shown no sign of moving. Compared with the President's words in his message to Congress about defending democracy and doing nothing to aid aggression, this lack of action is hard to understand. And measured in cold terms of American arming for defense and the effort to safeguard Latin America, it is difficult to explain.

The Lessons of History

IN A RECENT speech in Britain, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, president of the Historical Association, laid stress on the fact that the roots of many great issues at present before the world lie deep in the past; and he urged historians to keep before the nation the importance of the study of history.

The average citizen is constantly in need of such a reminder, not altogether because he undervalues "the lessons of history," but also because he is apt to think that they are such that he who runs may read; whereas, in fact, wide and comprehensive reading is necessary to assimilate any of them truly. As Mr. E. E. Kellett said lately, ". . . it has become increasingly plain that history is no longer an affair for a single man, even if, like Macaulay, he deals, in a thousand pages, with but a dozen years. . . . The lessons each specialist implicitly teaches will vary with the man and his theme."

In addition, modern research has shown that the individual historian, however determined upon impartiality, has seldom or never been able to escape entirely the influence of his own preconceptions and inherent sympathies: patriotism or political leanings have often insensibly biased his outlook, or he has remembered too well that, as Professor Trevelyan put it, Clio is a Muse, which has led him involuntarily to desert strict accuracy at the lure of rhetoric and the moving passage. In particular, the partisan and patriotic view has always been in evidence in the school textbooks of every nation; and although, outside of the totalitarian States, there has been an improvement in recent years, the tendency is naturally an extremely difficult one to overcome.

The citizen, therefore, needs to realize the full emphasis on the word "study," and the necessity for summing up carefully for himself in the knowledge of several and differing verdicts, if he is to find in history a reliable guide.

The Case of Mr. Strachey

AN AMERICAN consul cannot revoke a visa given to enter the United States after the traveler has embarked on his journey, rules the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York. This cuts away the ground on which the Department of Labor had refused entry to John Strachey, English author and alleged Communist. The point to which the court has narrowed down the case is a very sensible one. It leaves aside, however, the broader question of how far the United States wishes to go in shutting off free trade in ideas. The supply of radical left-wing political philosophies from domestic producers is more than adequate to meet the limited demand for them in the United States, but in the long run the market will be better protected by an ample competitive supply of sound American ideals in free democratic government than by attempted embargoes on provocative thought.

Curfew and Crime

JUST how much a state-wide curfew law can accomplish toward reducing juvenile delinquency in Massachusetts depends a great deal on the support it receives from the parents. The curfew bill just filed in the Massachusetts Legislature has the endorsement of Boston Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty. While the police may be expected to carry out their part in the enforcement of a curfew law, responsibility for a child's welfare lies largely within the home.

It is in the home where habits and attitudes are formed and characters built. And it is during these formative years that constructive training through parental influence is most effectual. Surveys recognizing the value of social work organizations in helping to better the standards of home environments stress the need for more of this type of social welfare service to prevent juvenile crime before it starts.

Economics of Dictatorship

NEARLY two years before Adolf Hitler came to absolute power, Germany had embarked on that course which led to the removal of Dr. Schacht from the Presidency of the Reichsbank last week, to make way for the more radical Dr. Funk. That is a striking fact. It shows National Socialism, not as an originator of an economic philosophy which by theoretical soundness should encompass all German enterprise, but as an heir to expediency, for the success of which it has been obliged to pile expedient upon expedient.

In 1931, with severe financial depression in the world's money capitals, and the moratorium on German debts, foreign lending to Germany suddenly ceased. The value of German currency being in large measure dependent on credit from abroad, this would have resulted in a slump in the value of the mark had not Germany adopted foreign exchange restrictions.

By adopting them, Germany, however, took the first step toward economic totalitarianism, and even now, as Dr. Schacht steps down, appears not to have taken the last in a program ever more restrictive on the individual whether he be financier, industrialist or worker.

If exchange restriction of itself could have tided the mark over that first period of shock, it is possible the history of Germany would have been much different. But, as a study in the British Commonwealth quarterly, the Round Table, points out, exchange restrictions were subject to avoidance by cunning traders who tampered with invoices and in other ways nullified the regulations. To check these abuses the Government imposed export and import supervision. This posed the problem of choosing among imports necessary to German industry.

Naturally those German industries which depended on imported materials were thus subjected to control as a result of the Government's control of the supplies they needed.

Control fed on control, from the single field of foreign exchange to trade and manufacture. And meanwhile, as Germany's efforts to increase employment through debt-creating public works increased purchasing power among consumers, the question of controlling prices arose. Public works were not producing foodstuffs and other commodities that consumers needed, and prices for these would have risen precipitously without new restrictions. Price controls in their turn have fostered still other regulations to prevent people from leaving industries less profitable under the controls for others which are more profitable.

All this time, it is true, official utterances have clothed developments in the garments of an economic philosophy, the most appealing tenet of which is Herr Hitler's dictum that the value of the mark depends on the quantity and quality of German labor. Within the walls of an economic fortress this can seem true. But the German standard of living depends also on Germany's trade with other countries. The energetic efforts of Dr. Schacht's successor to increase such trade recognize this fact.

Oil in America

Book News of the Day

EXCELLENT new-minted source material on the American industrial saga—material whose factual precision cannot smother the melodrama of a fabulous narrative—makes Paul H. Giddens' book THE BIRTH OF THE OIL INDUSTRY (New York: Macmillan. $3), a library item for anyone concerned with the substructure of today's nation. Professor Giddens teaches history and political science at Allegheny College; his 200-page documented study not only hews to the tradition of careful research but has the advantage of being written on home ground.

* * *

The quality of the result is attested for any layman in Ida M. Tarbell's foreword, a generous thirty-nine pages long, which at once keys the Professor's conclusions and furnishes an absorbing synopsis. With her "History of the Standard Oil Company" a library fixture, Miss Tarbell's attentiveness to the Giddens book cannot be overlooked in any estimate of the latter. This she sees as blue-printing "a working model of the American industrial system at the middle period of our national life . . . when faced with a possibility that a scarce and isolated natural resource already known to be capable of giving greatly needed service to mankind might be found in quantity."

The Giddens story, which sets back the date for the discovery of oil from 1859, near Titusville in northwestern Pennsylvania, to 1627, near Cuba in southwestern New York, traces the petroleum industry through its boom frenzies up to 1870 and the cultural growth of the oil towns. Miss Tarbell acclaims the development as "a triumph of individualism" that could never have eventuated at "anything like the speed that it did except under the American system of free opportunity."

"Taken as a whole," she continues, "a truer exhibit of what must be expected of men working without other regulation than that they voluntarily give themselves is not to be found in our industrial history."

* * *

Professor Giddens credits the French missionary, Father de la Roche D'Allion, with the first observation of petroleum springs in 1627, but it is 232 years—the drilling of Col. E. L. Drake's famous well near Titusville—before the melodrama starts in the groping to bring this emanation of springs and wells to the status of an industry.

From incidental use to recognition of the value of oil for illumination and lubrication, the narrative becomes the chronicle of expansion familiar to our domestic annals: The speculation along Oil Creek, the great flowing wells of 1861 to 1864 and the first fatal explosion; the whirlwind rise and fall of Pithole City, the mushrooming of 543 oil companies capitalized at $360,000,000, the battles between teamsters and oil men after the first pipelines were laid, the bursting of the oil bubble in 1866.

It is Americana whose meticulous documentation seems only the more to underline the brash and teeming native initiative involved. W. D.

Foot in the Door

Keeping in Touch

IN OUR town, this noon hour brings a holiday air to the Square. The brisk bustle of morning is over. The Gents' Morning Club has met, shaken heads, adjourned. Jamie Hoag has broomed snow from the sidewalk, eyed his show window, gone in to add two mackinaws and a bright blue skating cap. Now the morning ripens, and children troop homeward from school. The noon whistle sends pigeons whirring and circling in a bright cloud, and the telephone gang's truck rolls in.

They've been in town since the Big Wind, some four months ago—so long now that we know them all. We nod to Mac, the bull of the woods; we know Slim and Red and Butch and Whitey. Fine chaps they are; clever-handed men with wind-red faces, and gloves tucked in belts about blue jumpers, and a rolling, cowpuncher gait from long wearing of climbing spurs. Miles on miles of wire were down after the wind; then with the help of crews from Oklahoma and Michigan they got us in touch with the world again; now they replace patches with permanence. Theirs is rather a lonely job, stringing wire across the white marshland at Pole Bridge Road. They're glad of this noon interlude in town.

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At the lunchroom they eat hugely, with out-of-door appetites. They joke with Chris as they eat; they shove back plates and prop elbows on tables. Mac, the boss, draws diagrams on paper napkins. The noon sun is warm on the steamed windows. They push back, go out, and in this noon tide leisure they lounge before Jamie Hoag's. It's warm now, and melting; cars splash past in spatters of soft snow, and now Jamie comes back from lunch. Mac chaffs with him, and they go in to dicker over a pair of work gloves. And one by one, pair by pair, the boys come on their ways to school.

They grin, and say, "Hi, Red," and "Hi, Slim." There is a subtle affinity between boys and linemen. Soon Red's clever hands are moving swiftly, and a half dollar does mysterious things between his fingers. It revolves, winks, vanishes; the boys laugh, and Red says quietly, "You try it." He makes a tossing motion, and Bud Curtis clutches air; Red says, "Butter-fingers! It's in your pocket," and there it is! And Slim knows things about rope. While you watch, the thin line coils, takes supple shape, dissolves. He ends with one knot of marvelous complication, laughs, coils the line, tosses it to the truck. The boys clamor.

"You saw me do it. Gwan now. It's easy."

That show is over. From across the Square a snowball plumps wetly on Jamie's clean sidewalk. The boys scatter, ranging along the piled snow. In the noon sun the white lumps are and fall, and across the way the latecomers take shelter behind the great elm. Now Slim and Red and Butch applaud good shots; almost, in their turn, they're envious now. Chick Andrews throws, dodges behind the elm, dodges out on the other side to throw again. Whitey beckons to Dunk Smith, murmurs, and Dunk moulds two white lumps. He throws, and Chick vanishes; instantly he throws again, and Chick pops out to meet the round, wet ball squarely. The men laugh, slap their thighs. Mac and Jamie Hoag grin from the doorway.

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A whistle chimes, and again the pigeons circle. Mac steps out, and the line crew hitch belts and swing aboard the truck. The boys tuck snowballs under arms, blow on cold fingers, grin at the men. The men grin back. Dunk Smith tosses a snowball at Slim; he catches it, sends it swiftly back. Then another—and a third. Then a swift barrage. Laughing, the men dodge; they crouch behind tarpaulins, fend off the white shower with shovels. Safe behind the truck, Mac lingers and grins as they call, "Shove off! Shove off!" At the cab door he draws on gloves, deliberately. And, unseen behind him, Jamie Hoag stoops swiftly.

The snowballs patter and thud. Mac chuckles in his shelter. Then a sudden impact behind his ear, a cold dribble down his collar. Slim and Red and Butch and Whitey bellow with sudden laughter; the boys whoop; Jamie Hoag skips indoors and from safety waggles his fingers as Mac glares. Then Mac laughs too; the cab door slams; in a last arching shower of white the truck speeds out of the Square. The red faces dwindle. The boys blow on cold fingers, plod on toward school.

And Jamie comes out to broom the sidewalk again. Grand lads they are, to be sure. And a fine job they do—keeping us in touch with the world.

DANIEL CHASE

International Anarchy and a Way Out

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

International lawlessness has reached such dimensions that it has now become a necessity of the times to find some means of putting an end to it.

In your recent issue a letter writer pointed out how this could be done, namely, by the foundation of an International Court of Equity which would have in conjunction with it an International Police Force sufficiently strong to maintain international order and to see that judgments given by the Court were carried out.

I entirely agree with this suggestion. Christians who pray daily, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," surely must do something to see that God's will is done, and that an end is put to the devil's which is now being carried out.

To put an end to this international lawlessness requires the maintenance of world law and order by some international organization. I therefore appeal through your columns that the United States of America take the lead in this matter and call on the other nations of the world to join with them in upholding world justice and good order and insisting that disputes between nations will be settled by a properly constituted World Court and not by force.

I feel sure that if your great country would try to do this it would get support from Great Britain, the British Dominions, and many other countries, and that they would have sufficient power behind them to prevent aggression and make a beginning of a new world order which could be the forerunner of what all Christians so devoutly pray for—God's Kingdom.

ERNEST MILLIGAN, M. D.
Glossop, Eng.

Spain's Shortage of Food

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All over Europe the cold has been intense these last weeks, and Government Spain has been suffering more than anywhere; not only the soldiers in the icy trenches, but the refugees shivering in old schools, old theaters, the women and children of the cities, without adequate clothing, with no heating for their houses, and a desperate shortage of food.

The food that is obtainable at the moment—the strict bread ration, white beans, lentils, very occasionally a little horse flesh—is completely deficient in the properties most necessary for withstanding the winter's cold.

This deficiency is above all harmful to the children. Already of the 1,000,000 children in Catalonia alone there are 825,000 suffering from malnutrition. In the Madrid region the lives of 30,000 are in immediate danger.

Here is one way of sending food to these children and giving them a chance of life. There is a standard parcel service to Spain, started by the Spanish Government, by which we can send parcels to the value of 6s., 12s., 20s., and 24s. to Spain, and they contain varying quantities of condensed milk, lard, sugar, rice, soup cubes, chocolate and soap. There are lists at the Spanish Commercial Office in London of children, women, professionals, chosen from various organizations in Spain as being all the most desperately needy cases. We can be given a name or names and send parcels regularly every month, and really save lives.

There is no danger of the parcel being lost, because as the orders come in from abroad, the food is bought in France for a storehouse inside Spain, and the food is distributed from there, and in time the donor gets a receipt direct from the person in Spain itself, so that we can be sure that our help arrived. All orders should be sent to Daniel Fernandez-Shaw, Spanish Commercial Office, 21, Cavendish Square, London, W. 1, or the Spanish Consulates in Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff and Southampton, and any further information needed can be obtained by asking for the special leaflet from these addresses.

London DIANA FORBES-ROBERTSON

Starving vs. Feeding Nations at War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial you agree with the idea of sending a half million dollars' worth of food to Spain, "to feed the needy wherever found."

The desire to help the hungry noncombatants surely is praiseworthy, but would not such action at the same time effect a prolonging of the bloody battle? Is it wise to ease the lesser evil when such action intensifies the bigger one?

Was not the fact that the allied nations kept every bit of food away from the hungry and starved civilian population of Germany, during the World War, responsible for the defeat of that nation and the much needed end of that terrible slaughtering of humanity?

Would it therefore not be worth while to try the same experiment in Spain or China or where else "we feel we should intervene," if it helps to end hostilities sooner? Should we not direct our efforts toward this goal first of all?

Fitchburg, Mass. BRUNO AUSTEL

The Wide Horizon

Promotion in the Navy

By Louis J. Gulliver
Commander, United States Navy (Retired)

THE naval building program now awaiting debate in Congress focuses public attention again on that service which has come to be regarded historically as the United States' "first line of defense." Debate will wax warm on relative needs and on such weighty matters as categories and tonnages.

Not so tangible but hardly less weighty is that imponderable force which is the keel and rivet of naval efficiency, that vital factor the Navy's officers call morale.

The Navy looks well to this point and to those things which influence it such as pay, promotion and normal living conditions at sea and ashore. Seldom does this basic aspect of the navy's efficiency concern those outside the service. Only in the matter of promotion have serious questions been raised.

Recently writers and speakers, principally outside the Navy, have criticized the naval promotion rule. The fleet can function to the best advantage only when its officers are satisfied that promotion rules have been wisely drawn up and fairly administered. The finest warships possible to build are useless things in the hands of discontented officers.

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At present, promotion for officers in the Navy is by "selection" in accordance with law enacted in 1916 and amended from time to time since then to extend selection to the lower grades. Thus it has come to pass for the first time in the history of the navy that officers have attained promotion—not because it was their "turn" to be advanced—but solely because of their worthiness. Nearly three quarters of a century earlier, Secretary of the Navy Bancroft, founder of the U. S. Naval Academy, urged Congress to end the deplorable conditions rooted in "promotion by seniority." His advice was ignored and in consequence, naval efficiency suffered immeasurably. Because officers now are promoted on merit alone (in theory at least) the American fleet is better administered than ever before.

Officers in the Navy are not wholly satisfied with promotion by selection. This feeling springs from understandable disappointment, when they themselves are not selected and when others they admire are left out. Usually they are philosophical because all captains cannot be accommodated in the admiral grade; but they often differ strongly when the names of the selectees are announced. One hears such expressions as: "I don't understand why Captain Smith failed to make it," and "Captain Jones would make a better admiral than Captain Brown." Such opinions generally are based on only partial knowledge of the officers' official records. On these alone are selections made for promotion to the next higher grade.

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Selection of officers for advancement is entrusted to a board of nine senior officers. All are of flag rank in the case of captains and commanders considered eligible for promotion. These boards, sworn to secrecy, deliberate on the official records of those who are "up" for promotion. The board members have nothing to win and nothing to lose. I believe their unblemished records of a lifetime in the Navy provide all safeguards against favoritism. If a square deal is possible of attainment, naval officers get it when their names are considered by a selection board. The code of honor and justice which officers of the Navy live by insures absolute fairness.

Competitive selection, never keener since the Navy was first organized, accords no recognition of family relationship, nor of social, fraternal, or political ties. In the Navy, it is a case of every man for himself and the best man must win.

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There cannot be any secret reports made by a Navy senior inimical to the welfare of a junior. If such a report were to be sent in, it would be returned to the sender; star chamber proceedings are anathema to officers of the Navy. From the lowliest seaman to the highest admiral, a full and fair hearing is accorded as a matter of course. This judgment is set down here to refute the insinuations often made but never proved, that promotions in the Navy are influenced and worthy officers eliminated by reports secretly made and influences improperly brought to bear. In the case of an adverse report, it must be referred to the officer concerned, thus assuring him of the right to submit his defense.

Selection in the Navy has been evolved to promote the best and to eliminate those for whom no place can be provided in the higher ranks. Several thousand junior officers are required to man the ships but fewer than 100 admirals are needed for the high commands. As it has been worked out in practice, the system has been minutely scrutinized by innumerable committees of Congress and no serious defects in administration have ever been found.

Peacepoint

Research is degrading when the object is to destroy human beings instead of applying its marvelous (natural) scientific discoveries to save labor, to improve the economic position of workers, or to make education accessible to all.—Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka.